Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1820. [NUMBER 1584.

A CARD.

IF *the following Establishment of a* NURSERY, *by Subscription, should meet encouragement, the proposer thereof will most willingly give up, for his share in the undertaking, those improvements already erected on his premises, and with hand and heart apply every leisure hour in promoting its utility to the fullest extent.*

To enlarge on its utility is needless: every person who professes and delights in gardening is aware of the expence, and the impossibility in procuring skilful labourers for its execution: with the exception of those in and about Calcutta, there are few Mallys or Gardeners who know how to raise a few vegetables, much less the innumerable flowers and fruits, which under the erections proposed may be brought to perfection in this place.

Obvious that soil and situation, when properly chosen, is the principal cause of failure in horticultural experiments, especially in this country, where nature is in so small a degree assisted by art. We may as well expect healthy children from a sick nurse, as fine fruit from trees or plants, reared in soil constantly rusted by torrents of rain and a vertical sun. Contrive to check these powerfull agents of vegetation, and we may venture to assert, that experience, that various species of foreign fruits are capable of being naturalized by the well known mode of cultivation.

It is a well-known fact, that the most cultivated fruits of Northern Europe have been produced from the southern parts, and by budding and grafting on its own species, brought to present perfection.

Although the first cost here proposed of Five Hundred Rupees, (admitting that one hundred persons contribute fifty each for necessary Compounds and thirty Rupees each per annum, to the monthly support of the Establishment) upwards of one thousand fruit trees admit of cultivation in elevated borders, so constructed that shade and water can at all times be given at pleasure. The earliest vegetables, choicest flowers, and all those of the fleshy and bulbous species which require shade, dry soil, &c. may be preserved by this contrivance, and increased in abundance.

By having yearly supplies of fresh Seeds, commissioned from foreign places, the frequent disappointments with regard to this article is provided for. Distant subscribers may be supplied with their share either in seeds or plants, and every information given respecting culture, &c.

Every exertion will be made in raising sufficient quantities of those species most gratifying to the sight, smell and taste, which in their season will be distributed. The cultivator is confident that nature, assisted by art, return the labourer (in this science) abundantly in almost any habitable part of the globe, and that his uninterested motives plead sufficient excuse for further solicitation in behalf of its furtherance.

The situation of the Nursery is most eligible, being open and elevated adjoining the Burrof-Kanna, or Ice Pits. at Hooghly. The soil to the extent of fifty biggahs, has been rendered fertile at a vast expence, by various improvements during ten years residence by the proprietor.

H. C. BROEAGER.

Edgur, Hooghly, the 18th Nov. 1819 adjoining the Burrof-Kanna or Ice-ground.

TO THE LOVERS, OF Horticulture!

A PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC NURSERY, BY

Subscription.

ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS

To contribute for erection, &c. &c. as per detailed plan, 50 Rs each, Sa Rs. 5,000.

To maintain the Establishment, per annum 30 each, or 2 Rs. 8. As per month commencing 1st January 1820, with six month's advance, which sum will be deposited, by and drawn on a Native Banker, in Chinsurah.

The above sum of 5,000 Rupees will be adequate to erecting twenty thousand feet of elevated [illegible], drains, reservoirs, communication pipes, &c. which are to be without transfer the property of the Subscribers, until redeemed by actual sale of superfluous produce, reared from the original stock of seeds and plants in it, when this amount will be repaid, if demanded.

A true account will be rendered and vouchers produced for all expenditure in furtherance of improvement. The Subscribers will be entitled to equal shares of Seeds and Plants in the Nursery, whether obtained by purchase, gift, or reared there; they are invited to inspect a more detailed plan on the premises, and to partake of whatever can be spared from the present collection.

The full value is at all times ready to be given for fresh Seed, or living Plants, if new or rare, from whatever quarter of the Globe they may have been brought.

The Proposer claims the indulgence of refusing a subscription from any person, without assigning any reason for so doing, in consideration of the Garden and Accounts always being accessible to every Subscriber.

Subscriptions will be received and receipts granted, by Mr. H. C BROEAGER, Proprietor of the Premises, who holds himself responsible for the strict fulfilment of the plan proposed.

Every requisite for the Garden, including Pots, Seed Pans, Shades, &c. may be had at prime cost. at the Nursery.

Edgur Hoogly, adjoining the Burrof-Konna, or Ice Depot.

PLAN—*The Nursery ground being nearly a square, has Tanks, and part of the following erections finished.*

12 Cisterns or Reservoirs. 20,000 Feet elevated Beds and Drains. . . . 5 Double Casting Stands in the Tanks	Estimate 3000 Rupees.
Posts, Cross Pieces etc, for Espaliers.	1000
Materials for Awnings. .	500
Digging and leveling thirty biggahs of Land. . . .	500 Sa. Rs. 5000
To maintain the establishment, per month.	250

The amount of Five Hundred Rupees are invested in Seed and Plants, yearly commissioned from Europe and other foreign places. the arrival of which shall be noticed in the public papers.

Subscribers are requested to apply for culinary plants or their seed at option. Every care will be bestowed on their preservation. Sufficient quantity of Europe flower seed, shrubs. etc. shall be reared and planted in pots for transmitting to a distance. All foreign fruit trees shall be retained in the Nursery, untill sufficient quantities have been reared by budding and grafting for distribution. The account and progress of the establishment shall be published once a year, and encouragement given by payment or exchange of plants, to enlarge the collection with new species. MR. BROEAGER, corresponds with the Botanical Society at Ghent, with the Directors of the Botanical Gardens, at Copenhagen, Marseilles and Philadelphia, from whence liberal donations are daily expected.

Subscriptions are received in Bombay by Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Calcutta, 2d August 1820.
Bombay, 11th October 1820.

THE PUBLICK are respectfully informed, that the Business of UNDERTAKER will be conducted in future by Messrs. McVEIGH, and THOMAS FERRAR. Application to Mr. T. FERRAR at his CABINET AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE on the Verge of the Esplanade, and opposite to the One-Mile-Stone on the road leading to *Byculla*; to Mr. McVEIGH or Mr. MOUNT the Sextou of St. Thomas's Church, in the Fort, shall meet with immediate attention.

(2) *Bombay, 2d October* 1820.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that a final Dividend of five per Cent. is payable to the Creditors of the Estate of the late *Ardasier Dady*, at the Office of *Messrs Shotton, Malcolm* and Co.

Bombay, 3d October 1820.

જાહેર ખબર*

મી૦ શાટનમલક મનીખાપ્રીશમો [illegible] દાદીલાલનાં માં નારોને છલા તેહનાં ઘશટેટ નાં શેકડે દોકડા પ લખે આપ શે વાશતે જેમાગનારાવો ફોઈ તે તાંહાંથી લીઈ*

તા ૦૪ થી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૦

For Sale.

TWO Sound Arab Horses, the property of a Gentleman quitting the presidency. One of them is well broke for a Buggy.

They may be seen on application at MR. YEATES'S Auction Rooms.

Bombay 4th October 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates

WILL SELL THIS DAY,

BY

Public Auction

THE Articles Advertised in the last Courier, also a very Superior Silver Mounted Hookah on a Cut Glass Bottom.

Apollo House 11th Oct. 1820.

SALE ON THE PREMISES,

John Yeates

WILL SELL,

BY

Public Auction

On Saturday Next,
THE PROPERTY OF

Captain Levingston,

PROCEEDING TO SEA,
AT HIS BUNGALOW
On the Marine Battalion Lines,

A VARIETY of good and useful Household Furniture comprising the usual Articles, also Plate, Plated, Glass and Table Wares, Liquors, &c. &c.

The Public are respectfuly informed that the goods will be to be viewed on Friday next and until the time of Sale at 11 O'Clock on Saturday.

Bombay, 11th October 1820.

New Publications.

MR. ANDERSON has received per the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship ASIA, a few Copies of the Quarterly Review No. 45, and which may be had on application at his office.

Bombay, 11th October 1820.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

[illegible]
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
STABLES,

This day, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of Persian and Arab Horses, to close a concern. The whole of which will be sold without reserve.

Bombay, 11th October 182[illegible]

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable H. E. I. Co's. Extra Ship
ASIA,
T. PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodations for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th September 1820.

FOR LONDON,
For Passengers only,
THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP
CAMDEN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the commander at Mr. Milburn's Office, where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 25th August 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1820.

MR. Thomas Rind, having reported his arrival at Bombay on board the Ship Asia, on the 28th Instant, and produced the covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment from that date.

Subadar Peer Mahomed at present in Command of the Fort of Loghur having become unequal to that charge by age and ill health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Subadar Shaik Ahmed of the 2d Battalion 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to succeed him.

Lieutenant Colonel William Frase, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry is appointed to command at Sattarah, from the 6th Instant, the date of his arrival there, until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Cleiland, or until further Orders.

30th September 1820.

Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Cleiland, of the 7th Regiment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of two Months, from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Spencer of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion from the 7th Ultimo and until further orders.

2d October 1820.

Lieutenant M. Law of the Artillery having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England to Lieutenant James Hawkes of the 3d Regiment N. I. for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON.
Secret. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 4, Capt. C. Arden, 2d 14th, Regt. from Surat.

Do. 5, Cornet H. Connyngham, 1st Light Cavalry from Seroor.

Do. Lieut. C. Newport, 12th Regt. N. I. from Broach.

Do. H. B. Blenkinsop, 2d Bat. 13th Regt. M. N. I. from Jaulnah.

Do. 9, Capt. W. Lester, H. A. from Panwell.
Do. Lieut. [illegible] Robinson, 1st. Bat. 2d Regt. from Malwan.
DEPARTURES.—October 4, Asst. Surgeon J. G. Stuart, 1st. Extra Bat. to Seroor.
Do. Lieut. J. Loyd, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. from Severndroog.
Do. 5, Lieut. T. Donnelly, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. to Severndroog.
Do. 6. Lieut. J. Whitaker, 1st. Bat. 1st. Regt. to Baroda.
Do. 7, Lieut. R. M. Hughes, 1st. Bat. 6th Regt. to Kutch.
Do. 8, Lieut. Wm. Croft, 16th Regt. M. N. J. to Secunderabad.
Do. Asst. Surgeon Wm. Carstairs 2d Bat. 11th, Regt. to Satarah.
Do. Wight, 1st. Bat. 12th Regt. to Poonah.
Do. Lieut. Wm. A[illegible]te, Engineers to Seroor.
Do. Corpet. C. Lewis, H. M. 17th, Dragoons to [illegible]
Do. Capt. W. Lester, H. A. to Panwell.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I observe in yo[illegible] Paper [illegible] Instant, an ex[illegible]t from a [illegible]tioning the efficacy of a bli[illegible]ised [illegible] acid in a case of Cholera.

It is, perhaps, [illegible]nerally k[illegible]wn, that this mode of cure was [illegible]ractised in 1818, and 1819, at Mhow, b[illegible] Medical officer then in charge of the 1st Battalion [illegible] the Grenadier Regiment.* Mr. [illegible]; and with success.

As the remed[illegible]erto[illegible] general use seem to have been f[illegible]nd [illegible]cient to check this disease, it is m[illegible]ch to be w[illegible]shed, that the acid blister shou[illegible] have a full and fair trial. Accounts of [illegible]e cases in which it has been used are do[illegible]tless, to be found. Is it not desirable that [illegible]ese should be made public, and that the subject should be considered?

So much has been written on the Cholera, that any thing relating to it appears now to have lost its interest. But has any certain light as yet been thrown on its cause, or have any certain remedies been discovered for it's cure? And would it not be satisfactorily at least to know, that human skill can baffle even this appalling and fatal disorder?

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
A. B.

September, 30th 1820.

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* The following is from a Medical Friend.
Dr. Powell, employed the following means.
The region of the Stomach or wherever this Blister was to be applied, was quickly rubbed over with a spunge dipped in a mixture of two parts of Sulphreic Acid, and one of water, and soon as the patient complained of its giving [illegible] small quantity of Salt of Tartar dissolved in [illegible]er, and [illegible]which was previously prepared, was then [illegible]plied to arrest the further effect of the Acid. [illegible] this means the Cuticle was speedily destroyed, and [illegible] easily removed by rubbing the part gently with a [illegible]oth and then a common Blister applied which gene[illegible]ly ro[illegible] very speedily.
This mode would [illegible]no doubt succeed when a common Blister would [illegible], but I believe Dr. Pow[illegible] afterwards [illegible] every other remedy it would frequently fail in savin[illegible] the patient. Nitric Acid is often used for the same purpose, but the benefits derived from it, in one c[illegible] do not by any means establish its efficacy as a *General Specific*, tho' I have no doubt it might be oftener used with advantage than it is.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 6	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market.	RS. 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 | None,
30 Days — on Calcutta — 111 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 107 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 100½ — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 100½ — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee 115½ 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — [illegible] Sicca 97 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Ankro 104½—100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER 1820.

The Madras Courier of the 26th September, announces the arrival of the Ship Lady Kennaway at that port, which Ship left the Isle of Wight so late as the 10th of June, she brings us a very important piece of news, no less than the arrival of the Queen, in England; it appears she landed at Dover on the 6th of June, and reached London on the day following, having been received every where in a most gratifying manner, by the people.

The H. C Ship Ernaad, with a Bomb Vessel will sail for the Red-Sea in a few days.

We go on with our debates in Parliament not according to dates, but to priority of interest; in our Supplement of to-day will be found the continuation of the debate of the 19th May on the Grampound disfranchisement Bill when it was decided it should go through a Committee; The transfer of the Franchise of this borough, to either Leeds or the West riding of Yorks[illegible] was firmly opposed, by the Ministers who appear to wish that the right should be given to the adjoining hundreds, and their particular objection to Leeds was that the right of voting is better given to property than to population; when we first perused this interesting debate we did not expect that it would have been opposed at all, and that Ministers would have been glad to have fell in with the voice of the nation when the proposed measure could only have been productive of good; the offending party would have been punished, a large population would have been represented, and the nation would have been satisfied, and we still hope it will be accomplished. In speaking of the Parliament of England De Lolme says "when they have discovered abuses, they proceed to enquire into their causes; when these abuses arise from an open disregard of the laws they endeavour to strengthen them; when they proceed from their insufficiency they remedy the evil by additional provisions."

The privileges enjoyed by members of Parliament is here sufficiently defined, and we must still hope, that the matter in question will be carried through, to a successfull termination.

Agricultural.—The [illegible] last days [illegible]en excessive hot and oppressive a general wa[illegible] wind has prevailed, and we are in still in [illegible] of a few showers, to complete, the well doing [illegible] our Rice crops.

On Friday evening last, the Troops at the Presidency, formed into two Brigades were reviewed, by the Honorable the Governor and the Commander in Chief.

1st Brigade, under Colonel Elrington of H. M. 47th Regiment.
1st Troop of Horse Artillery,
47th Regiment,
1st Battalion 7th Regt. Native Infantry,
Light Battalion.
2d Brigade under Lieutenant Col. Cheyne, of H. M. 47th Regiment.
2d Troop of Horse Artillery,
2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment
1st Battalion 3d Regiment,
Light Battalion.

A Detachment of the Marine Battalion, was attached to the Horse Artillery who performed their manœuvres in a most satisfactory stile.

A vast concourse of Natives attended to witness this spectacle, the Ramparts; the windows, the tops of the Houses, were crouded to excess, and the Esplanade was litteraly a plain of heads.

A Booth for the accomodation of the Ladies of the settlement had been kindly erected and after the manœuvres were finished, the whole line passed in review before the Hon'ble the Governor, and saluted as they passed; among the Equestrians, in the suite of the Governor we observed the Scindean Vakeels.

VISITATION OF BISHOP PRENDERGAST AT KAVEL.

His Grace the Right Reverend Bishop Prendergast on the 8th instant, honored the faithful congregation of the Church of Kavel with a visit when the principal Portuguese Inhabitants met his Lordship in procession and from a considerable distance conducted their reverend Prelate through a numerous chain of tastefully ornamented triumphal arches.

The neighbouring population of all denominations poured in from every side to see the holy personage, around whom they indiscriminately crowded like the Children of Israel surrounding their august legislator; upon stopping in front of the Church the Corrygaum band played the Patriotic Anthem "God save the King" after which two youths instructed for the occasion, spoke in a most impressive manner, an appropriate address; on the entrance of his Grace into the Church.

"Plausibus late modulemur Altis,
Canticum laudis tibi clare Princeps,
Quot tue dotes Animi serilis,
Pandemur ore."

was sung with a most sublime effect.

The holy prelate then celebrated a private mass which was followed by an excellent sermon from the text.

"Ecce Pater tuus et Ego dolentes."
quœ rebamus, te.

Was preached by the Rev. Mr. Matheus in a strain of impressive eloquence which found its way to all hearts, and highly gratified the worthy Bishop.

About two oclock his Grace accompanied by a select party sat down to a splendid dinner prepared for the occasion by the Reverend Theodorio D'Abreo the vicar of Kavel.

The happiness which was diffused by the cheerful though benign presence of the holy man whose suavity and amenity of manners operated as a sunshine of pious joy to all hearts, and will long be remembered by those who have had the more immediate happiness of enjoying his Graces conversation; but in a word the absence of so much goodness will be severely felt by the Catholics of Bombay all of whom pray for his safe and speedy return to them, long to be their director in the paths of his divine master.

The worthy Prelate is about to depart for Goa.

The Weather.—The evenings have threatened, for these some days to relieve us by a beneficial Thunder Storm, from the excessive heat of the day and the closeness of our nights; but the threating appearance has subsided, without the wished for Squalls which usually terminate our change of season.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPO[illegible]

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 7, Imaums Ship Caroline, Nacqudah Hajee, from Muscat, 29th Sept.
Do. Grab Brig Seton, Nacqudah Meerally, from Zanzibar, 11th September.
DEPARTURES.—Oct. 6, Brig Sallamty, Formerly the Fox, Nacqudah Dhunjee Paria, to the Coast of Malabar.
Do. 7, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis [illegible] Robert Reynolds, to Surat.
Do. The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. C. Wri[illegible] to Calicut.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship H. C. S. Brothers, for London.
Ditto ——— Camden, for do.
Ship Udny, for Madras and Calcutta.
Ship Fazel Karim, for Persian Gulf.
Ahmudy for Pinang.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal, Nautilus, Benares.
H. C. Extra Ships.
Brothers, Camden, Asia.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish. Myra, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Cornwall.

FREE TRADERS.
None

BENGAL SHIPS.
Exmouth, James Scott, Udny.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

SEPT.—6, Ship David Scott, Hy, Warrington, from London 22d April and Madras 31st Aug.
Do. 7, H. C. Ship Lady Melville [illegible]n Stewart, from Bombay 24th August.

PUT BACK.

Do. 3, Brig Salamanca, Peter Butter, from Sea.
Do. 4, Schooner La Maria, E. C. Lyon, ditto
Do. 9, Ship Bombay Castle, C. Hutchinson, from Bombay and Persian Gulf

OFF [illegible]LCUTTA.

Do. 4, Columbo, at Cooly Bazar.
Do. 5, The Lord Wellington,
Do. The Salamanca, (Brig)

PASSEGERS,

Per David Scott, from England.—Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mrs. Jeffreys, P. W. Pechell, Esq. Bengal civil Service, Lieut. Jeffreys, Assistant Surgeon Brown, Mr. Millet, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Clark.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In 2 *or* 3 *days.*

Ship Clydesdale, D. McKellan, for Greenock.
Ship Pilot, S. Owen, for London, via Cape.
Ship Norfolk, T. Lutey, for London via Madras.
Ship Hyppolita, H. Holton, for Hull.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

SEPT.—3, Ship Syren, Captain Thos. McDonnell, for Penang and Batavia.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Brig Haldane,
The Ship Maitland,
The Ship Palmira.
The Ship Zoroaster,
The Ship Essex,
The Ship Hindostan, and,
The Ship John Bull.
The Elizabeth, Captain Vint.

PROGRESS OFF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 9th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Charlotte, Zenobia, and David Scott.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ships, Marquis of Huntly, Dunira. Lady Melville, and Marchioness of Wellesly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 14, H. C. C. Ship Lady Carrington, Thos E Ward, from London 4th May.
Do 17, Ship Bombay, J. Hill, from Calcutta 20th August.
Do. Brig Sincapore, J. R. Griffiths, from do. 25th do.
Do. 18, H. M. Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, from Trincomalie.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 16, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, for Northern Ports.
Do. 16, Ship Bengal, (American), J. Skinner for Calcutta.
Do. 17, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Masulipatam.
Do. 19, H. C. Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, for Calcutta.
Do. 20, Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee do.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 5 Instant, by the Revd. N. Wade, William Cunningham Bruce, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss. Jane Catherine Clark.

DEATHS.

On the night of the 8th Instant at Tankville, the Residence of his Brother Major General Bailie, George Matthew Bailie, Esq. in the 62nd Year of his age.

[illegible] night or early next Morning [illegible]sq. Surgeon of H. M. 47th Re[illegible]ars.
[illegible] John Christopher, Boatswain of [illegible]ed Ship Asia, aged 42 Years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] 7th September, at the Portuguese Church Mr. [illegible] De Mello, Assistant in the Secret and, Politica[illegible] Department, to Mrs. Mary Anne Hooper.
On th[illegible]th September, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Jos[illegible]h Parson[illegible] George Mackillop, Esq. to Miss Jean [illegible]eanora Hutton.

BIRTHS.

At Chinsu[illegible] the wife of [illegible]. M. T. Stephens of a son.
At Chander[illegible]agore, on the 5th September, the lady of H. [illegible]akeley, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On th[illegible]th of May, 1820, at Sydney, New South [illegible]es, whither he proceeded for the restoration of his [illegible]ealth, Charles Twining Bazley, Esq. aged twenty [illegible]ears and four months, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Binney, Darby and Co. Merchants of this Presidency.
At Malvah, on the 25th August, Lieutenant Evan McLeod, of the 18th. Regiment [illegible]ative Infantry and district Barrack-master, 16th division—an officer highly esteemed, and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of [illegible] acquaintance.
At Chunar, on the 30th August Major William Horatio Green, comm[illegible]nding the Artillery Invalids, at that station.
At Chandernagore, on the 5th September, the infant child of H. Oakeley, Esq.
On the 6th September, of a fever, Mr. G. J. Glasscock, chief officer of the ship *Cochin*, aged twenty-six years; much regretted by all his acquaintances.
At Howrah, on the same day, after a lingering illness of eighteen days, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. M. Thomas, aged forty-seven years, relict of Captain W. Thomas—a lady whose loss will long be severely felt by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, she was a kind and tender mother, an affectionate wife, always ready to assist the distressed, whenever it was in her power to relieve. She has left a husband and three children to lament the death of a truly good woman.
On the 7th September, the infant daughter of C. M. Hollingberry, Esq.
Same day, Master Thomas William Coombs Sherling.
On Saturday last, the 9th September, Mrs. Mary Sherling, wife of Mr. Joseph Sherling, of the H. C. Marine, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Trichinopoly, on the 13th Instant, by the Rev. H. C. Banks, Archibald Ewart, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment, to Miss Petronella Lunel, fourth Daughter of the late Arnold Lunel Esq. formerly Chief Secretary to the Dutch Government at Cochin.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 11th Sept. the Lady of Major John Lindsey, 1st Bat. 25th Regt. of a Son.
On the 12th Sept. the wife of J. Macleod, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Daughter.
At Vellore, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Claud Currie, Esq. Surgeon of a Son.
On the 17th Instant, the Lady of Captain F. N. Balmain, of a Daughter.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
3 4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	3 8

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPT. 9, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the following appointments made by the Governor General.

Major J. Macra, of His Majesty's 1st Foot, to be Military Secretary to the Governor General, vice Lieut. Colonel C. J. Doyle, who resigns that appointment.

Cornet G. S. Crole, of His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be an Aid-de-Camp on the Establishment of His Lordship's Personal Staff, vice Macra.

The foregoing appointments to have effect from the 13th ultimo.

Major General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. having arrived at Fort William, and assumed the Command of the Presidency Division of the Bengal Army, to which he stood nominated, is appointed, by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Vice President of the Military Board.

The demise of Major General Hare, having occasioned a vacancy on the Staff of His Majesty's Forces in India, The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to nominate Major General Robert Sewell, of His Majesty's Service, temporarily to the General Staff of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th Sept. 1820.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

89th Foot.—Ensign John MacDonald to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hewson, deceased. 26th June 1819.—This cancels Ensign Kenny's promotion, vice Hewson.

William John King, gent. to be Ensign, vice Mac Donald, 1st March 1817.

Ensign Thomas Forbes, from 22d Foot, to be Ensign vice Smith, who exchanges. 9th June 1819.

Errata, 46th Foot.—For, Assistant Surgeon Robert Andrew McMusin, Read, Assistant Surgeon Robert Andrew McMunn.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th Sept. 1820.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89th Foot.—Ensign Edward Kenny to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 26th June 1819.—This establishes W. Hewson's appointment, vice Kenny promoted.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, August 25, 1820.

Mr. Walter Blackburne, Assistant to the Magi[illegible] of Allahabad.

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on 28 June, 2017

Territorial Department, Sept. [illegible] 1820.

Mr. D. C. Smyth, Assist. to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

Mr. J. Stainforth, Assistant to the Collector of Mymensing.

COTTON.—Nothing we believe [illegible] been done in this since our last.

GRAIN.—Generally continues to decline.

OPIUM.—There is no alteration in this, Sales continue to be made at our quotations.

PIECE GOODS.—The Portuguese have been in the Market during the week, and there is a rise on several descriptions of Cloths.

SILK.—Some business has been done in the middling qualities of *Bauleah*, (almost the only description of Silk in the Market) at 11 and 11-8; the best quality of this may be stated at a slight depression.

SUGAR.—Maintains last weeks prices, that of first quality and strong grain has experienced an trifling advance.

PEPPER.—Is in good request, and sales have been made at our quotations.—From the stock of this being light and in few hands the high price also which it is at to the Eastward rendering it unlikely that much can come from that quarter, and there being no expectation of any immediate arrival from the Malabar Coast, it is to be expected that Pepper will experience a further advance.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.—This may be stated for considerable parcels of goods at £ 5 for dead weight, and about £ 5 10*s.* for light goods.

SEPTEMBER, 13.

No arrivals from sea were reported yesterday.

The Brig *La Clelie*, J. Rosse, took her departure on Monday for the Isle of France.

On Monday, about 3 p. m. a launch took place from the Building-yard of Mr. Thomas at Howrah. Such spectacles, as the have unfortunately grown more rare than formerly, excite naturally rather more interest, and notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, a large concourse of spectators was assembled on the occasion. The ship, on the stocks, exhibited a very favorable specimen of Calcutta workmanship, and the beauties of her form were generally admired. Her progress into the river was peculiarly fine, being majestically slow and regular, and she dropt down to her anchorage in fine style. She was named the *Duke of Bedford*, measures about 640 tons, and will be commanded by Captain Oakes, for whom she was built. It is needless to state that the hospitality of the Builder and Commander were made conspicuously manifest on the occasion.

[*Sup. to the Bengal Hurkaru*, —*Sep.* 13.

Fire on board the Ship Maitland, at Kedgeree—We have been favored by a friend, with on account of a fire which broke out on Sunday morning, on the ship Maitland, Captain Kinsey, lying below Kedgeree, outward bound to China, but which was happily extinguished before any material damage was sustained. It will be seen from the details which follow, that there can be no doubt, that the fire did not originate in accident, but in the wicked design of some of the crew. We hope and firmly believe, that the laudable anxiety our Correspondent evinces, that the meritorious exertions of Captain Kinsey and his Officers should be rewarded by some mark of approbation from the Insurance and Marine Registry Offices, will not be disappointed, and we feel a more peculiar pleasure in giving the earliest insertion to his eulogiums on their exemplary conduct, because our doing so may assist in bringing it to the notice of those who are ever ready to reward merit.—

"about day light, on Monday morning, I was aroused from my sleep, by an alarm that the ship was on fire, I consequently hastened on a few clothes, and ran from my cabin, when it proved too true, for I found all hands employed in the fore hatch way, endeavouring to discover the source from whence the smoke issued, removing bales of cotton, and throwing down buckets of water with the utmost rapidity. I rejoiced to observe, that in the course of a quarter of an hour the smoke considerably diminished, and at the end of half an hour, the fire was entirely got under. On examination it was found that about five or six bales of cotton had been partly burnt, that the lashings of some of them had been previously cut, to admit of the fire taking [illegible], and in other parts of one bale I observed, that pieces of the cotton had been mixed up with pitch, and applied to the outer part of the bale, with the view, no doubt that the fire might be more rapid in the work of destruction. I also observed, that one bale of hay had been partially burnt, and I feel convinced, that had it not been for the activity of Captain Kinsey and his Officers in suppressing the fire, at the commencement, all would have been irrecoverably lost, in a very short time! The Serang appears to have been the first who made, the discovery, from his station being on the spot; and his instantly running towards the poop to inform the Officer on Watch of the circumstance is highly praiseworthy, and a proof of his having no connexion with the horrid plot; his subsequent conduct was also most exemplary.

Nothing could exceed the zealous efforts and continued exertions of Captain Kinsey, Mr. Gibson, the second, Mr. Tosh, the third, and Mr. Sharp, the fourth Officer, and as they were actuated by the best motives, so have they already earned as good men, their best reward, one that must be most pleasing and satisfactory to themselves,—the merit of saving many lives and a valuable ship and cargo, from utter destruction by the villainous acts of some wicked men. I am of opinion, that whenever instances of such meritorious conduct take place, that the Marine Office, or other Public Offices in Calcutta, connected with the welfare of the Port, cannot better consult their own interest, than by presenting pecuniary rewards to those on whom they are so well bestowed. We were, also, fortunate in having Mr. Sinclair the Senior Branch Pilot on board, who contributed very considerably towards extinguishing the flames, and whose spirit, animation, and personal labour on the occasion, deserve the utmost applause, to be added to the catalogue of his long, useful, and valuable services.

[*Calcutta Journal*,—*Sept.* 5,

STRAIT OF MACASSAR.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

From some conversation I had with one of the Hon'ble Company's Commanders of their China Ships this morning, and who intends (if possible) to proceed through the Strait of Macassar to China, I am induced to offer the accompanying account of a Sand Bank seen by me in the Ship *Resource* when bound to China last year. through that Strait.

As the true position of the following Sand Bank has not yet to my knowledge been ascertained correctly, and as it does not appear to have been seen in [illegible]91 according to Horsburgh, and then not truly determined, *particularly* in the Latitude; I think the following account may prove serviceable to Ships bound through the Strait of Macassar in either Monsoon: The following is an extract of the Log of the Ship *Resource*, under my command bound to China by the Eastern Route. "On the 28th Novvember, 1819, in the evening made the Island Mousses, rounded the small Islands called the Brothers in the night, and hauled up early on the 29th for the Straits of Macassar. having made the little Pulo Land Islands, steering N. E. with the wind at N. N. W. At day light on the 30th discovered a dry Sand Bank nearly right a head, bearing about N. E. by N. dist. 5 miles, which at the rate we were going we should have been close to, had day light been an hour later, a I conceived myself to be 10 or 12 miles to the Northward of it—We kept away E. directly, and steered that course till noon, that I might ascertain with as much precision as possible its true Latitude (without detaining the ship) which to ships crossing over to the Eastern side is essential to know, as it lies at the entrance and nearly in middle of the Strait when steering to the Eastward; and when the Bank bore N. N. E. 6 miles we sounded to find the "Coral Bank of 6 fathoms or less" mentioned by Horsburgh, but we never had less from the time we made the Bank, until we lost sight of it, than 35 fathoms hard sand; and no appearance of Shoal Water from the mast head. At noon we observed in Lat. 3' 30' S. and allowing for a current to the Northward and Eastward which we experienced all through the Strait, I place the Bank in about 3'28' or 3'29' S. instead of 3'37' S. as described by Horsburgh.

I regret that gloomy and squally weather through the Java Sea prevented our taking any distance; but by very good Chronometers, nearly agreeing, I made the Longitude 117', 34', E, instead of 117', 48', and believe it near the truth, It is, however, quite near enough for any Navigator that pursues that route, as he will be onhis guard when near the spot; and as the Latitude is of most consequence when crossing to the Celebes side of the Strait, he may steer with confidence. The Sand Bank appears to be in a N. N. E. and S. S. W. direction, about 70 or 80 feet in length, and upwards of 13 feet above the surface of the sea, and appears steep on the S. E. and Northward parts. I presume it never can be covered at any time of tide; on the Northern summit a quantity of black weed was seen, and at the Southern extremity much drift wood was observed at first appearing like boats' masts which had been set in by the N. Easterly current: the beach was quite white. I should suppose in a clear day it may be seen 3 leagues, but in the night hardly that number of miles and in thick weather not untill close to it. On the 1st of December, we made the Island of Celebes, and coasting it along, were off Cape Rivers on the 8th, being only 8 days in the Strait of Macassar. We here fell in with Hon'ble Company's Ship's *Marquis of Ely* and *Larkins*, who had entered the Strait three days before us, but had proceeded up the Borneo side, anchoring occasionally. I conceive certainly the Celebes side of the Strait of Macassar preferable, both in November and December, when bound to the Northward.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

September 9, 1820. J. G. WILLIAMS.

Madras.

SEPTEMBER, 21.

APPOINTMENTS,

[illegible] Maidman, Deputy Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. F. B. Wrey, and Mr. A. E. Angelo, Commissioners for Superintending the Drawing of the present Government Lottery.

His Highness The Nabob, returned the visit of *His Excellency Rear-Admiral* Sir Henry Blackwood, *Bart.* and K. C. B. on Saturday forenoon last at the Ameer Bang—the customary salutes were fired on this occasion.

The Drawing of the Third Class of the Lottery commenced yesterday. The following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 4988 a Prize of 50,000 Rups.

Nos. 5178, 2471 Prizes of 5,000 Rups. each.

In a former Gazette we gave the Report of a discovery of an extensive Country South of Cape Horn, and that a Vessel had been despatched by Captain Sheriff of H. M. Ship *Andromache* in search of it. Accounts brought by the *Moira* state, that this Vessel had returned to the Brazils, completely successful. Despatches are said to have been forwarded by Captain Sheriff to the Government at home, with the particulars of this interesting discovery. Very little on this subject had been allowed to transpire, but it was reported that the Vessel had found the Land, as before stated in 62 South, and had run along it East and West upwards of 600 miles, and 200 North and South.

[*Gov. Gaz.*—*September* 21.

Ceylon.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1820.

The Honorable The Lieutenant Governor returned from Chilaw on Thursday last.

The accounts of the Epidemic at Trincomalie continue favorable. Since our last only two cases have occurred in that Garrison, one of which proved fatal, the other yielded to medical treatment.—This disease we are happy to say, is again on the decline.

COLOMBO.—Arrived September 1st, Brig Two Brothers, J. C. Batta Master from Madras: Passengers Miss Blacker, Mr. P. Daviot, J. Holmes, Private of H. M. 73d Regt. and 2 Servants.

[CEYLON GOVT. GAZ.

English Extracts.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 12.

A Syndicate appointed to enquire into the expediency and best means of building and furnishing an Observatory at Cambridge, made a Report to the Senate, on the 24th of April, 1820, of which the following is the substance:—

"That it would greatly add to the splendour and utility of this University and might essentially promote the cause of Science, to erect an Observatory upon the most approved plan, to be furnished with the best instruments that can be procured: that the duty of principal Observer should be vested in the Plumian Professor, under whose direction two assistant Observers should be placed, who should be Graduates of the University: that the expense of building and furnishing an Observatory, with the buildings for the accommodation of an Observer and his assistants, could not (exclusively of the site) be estimated at less than 10,000£, that, besides the salaries of the assistant Observers, there would be many expenses to which such an establishment would be liable: and that funds adequate to carrying the whole of the proposed plan into effect, should be raised, partly by the contributions of individuals, and partly by the University.

"That the Observations should be printed at the expense of the University, every year, and copies of them presented to the principal Observatories in Europe.

"That in addition to the capital instruments of the Observatory, there should be others of less size and value, appropriated, under due regulations, to the use and instruction of Academical Students."

At a Congregation on Friday, May 5, 1820, the following Graces were passed by the Senate unanimously:—

"1. To confirm the Report of the Observatory Syndicate, and to grant the sum of 5000l. towards carrying it into effect.

"2. To appoint the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Kaye; Professor Farish; Professor Woodhouse; Professor Cumming; Mr. Catton, St. John's College; Mr. Bridge, St. Peter's College; Mr. Turton, Catherine Hall; Mr. W. Hustler, Jesus; Mr. Herschel, St. John's; and Mr. G. Peacock, Trinity; to form a Syndicate, who shall be empowered, as soon as 10,000l. shall be collected for the use of an Observatory, to order the purchase astronomical instruments to an amount not exceeding 3000l. &c. who may select a proper site for the Observatory make arrangements for its purchase; receive plans and estimates for the building; and within seven months from the time of their appointment report upon the same to the Senate.

"3. To appoint the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Haviland; Professor Lee; Mr. Chapman, Caius; Mr. Vince, King's; Mr. Turton, Catherine Hall; Mr. Gee, Sidney; Mr. Bland, St. John's; Mr. Evans, Clare Hall; Mr. French, Pembroke; Mr. W. Hustler, Jesus; Mr. Griffith, Emanuel; Mr. G. Peacock, Trinity; Mr. Shelford, Bene't; Mr. Crawley, Magdalene; Mr. Dickson, St. Peters; Mr. Whewell, Trinity; Mr. Graham, Christ's; and Mr. [illegible]en, Trinity Hall, to form a Syndicate for superintending the collection of subscriptions for the use of the Observatory.

"4. To order that the names of all those who contribute money for the building of an Observatory, be inscribed in books to be deposited in the public Library, and Fitzwilliam Museum."

And that the subscription for carrying this plan into effect has already commenced, and that a considerable sum has been collected among the resident Members.

We have [illegible]ers stating, that His Royal Highness the Chancellor of the University has signified his approbation of this measure in the most handsome terms, and has given one hundred pounds towards carrying it into effect.

It has long been a subject of severe and just reproach to this University, that it is the only great academical establishment [illegible] which does not possess a public [illegible], though perhaps in no other place of education are the mathematical branches of natural philosophy more extensively cultivated: but our Students possess few means of acquiring a knowledge of the practice of astronomy, and of the use of astronomical instruments, and thus one of the most interesting and sublime of the sciences too frequently degenerates into one of mere mathematical speculation. *It is now more than 60 years since the University appealed to the liberality of its* Members for assistance in the completion of buildings of public and general utility, and the present Senate-house is a noble monument of the readiness with which that appeal was attended to: let us hope that on the present occasion, when the object is one so well calculated to promote the cause of science, and to improve the system of academical instruction, the zeal of its friends and members will not be less conspicuously displayed.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

MISCELLANOUS.

A certain noble Duke, whose affairs have been so fully discussed in Westminster-hall lately, paid a visit to Bath lately but his Grace had scarcely alighted at York-house, when the whole of his travelling equipage, even to the horses of his outriders, was seized by these unceremonious gentlemen, Messrs. *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, in satisfaction of a debt of [illegible]800l. Grace is said to have borne his deprivation of these *moveables* very philosophically, merely observing to his Secretary, that it certainly was "a very awkward affair"

The decorative plumes of feathers used at the funeral of the late President of the Royal Academy, are said to be worth at least *four thousand* guineas!

An article from Warsaw states, that the Bibles hitherto distributed among the Circassian and other tribes of Mount Caucasus, in their own language, have been converted by those barbarians in to cartridge covers.

The Rev. Richard Mant, D. D. domestic chaplain to the Arch bishop of Canterbury, is preferred to the Bishopric of Waterford and Lismore.

It is stated in a Paris Paper, that at San Sebastian, General Arizega died of grief, at witnessing the fall of the party opposed to the Cortes!

The 18th Hussars, now at Cork, had no less than four Candidates for seats in Parliament:—Colonel Hughes has been returned for Grantham; Lieut. Col. Clements, and Lieut. Nesbit, stood for the County of Leitrim; and Captain O. Grady for the County of Limerick. It would be rather a novel thing to see so many Members of Parliament in one corps.

May, 7.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

[*From "The Bath Herald."*]

An "*extraordinary occurence*" at the Octagon Chapel, on Sunday last, is the theme of general conversation through this city. We copy the following statements of the transaction which have already appeared in our contemporary prints:—

"On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at the Octagon Chapel, in this city, for the benefit of the National Schools; and after the service a collection was made at the doors of the chapel. During the collection a gentleman's servant, who was standing in the passage, asserts that he observed a lady secretly take a bank-note from the box holden by one of the gentlemen, to receive the deposits of the charitable. He further asserts that the lady, perceiving she was observed, muttered, as she passed him, 'It is my own note,' The man instantly replied, 'No madam; you took it out of the box.' The man goes on to state, that the lady then passed on and endeavoured to mix with the crowd, but he followed her so closely, that, on reaching Quiet-street, and still finding him at her heels, she returned back, and making her way to the vestry-room, exclaimed, 'I have dicovered a one-pound more in my sleeve, which I suppose I must accidentally have taken up when I put my donation into the box.' The servant man who witnessed the transaction having related it to his master, was by him directed immediately to inform the gentlemen who managed the collection thereof, which he did; and his master has since borne testimony to his strict veracity and integrity."

This statement has been answered in a long letter from "*Edward Bingham*," a relative of the lady thus accused, who gives the following as "the plain, unvarnished" tale of what has been so publicly misrepresented:—

"The lady not having money in her hand on going out of the chapel, put her hand into her pocket, to take out what she was to contribute; holding a parasol in one hand, and a smelling bottle and a

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

Address written by CAPTAIN CARTER, the well known Amateur Tragedian, on his having been solicited, at an Out-Station, to take a part in *Richard the Third.*

With doubt, with fear, and apprehension, bound,
Once more I trespass upon tragic ground;
How would the crabbed Critic vent his spite,
Did he but see the Tragic Muse to night;
A surly Cur who spares nor friend, nor foe,
To him unknown what Actor undergo;
While one Tragedian gains the golden prize,
Thousands there are who sink no more to rise;
No earthly powers can with effect impart,
The Godlike knowledge of the Scenic art;
The feeling sense from higher powers must spring,
Without that aid Acting is an empty thing;
Let not the vain then e'er presume,
To scoff at those whom nature's gifts adorn'd,
'Twas heaven ordain'd a difference should be found,
Consisting in endowments of the mind;
Gods! with what joy I read theording rhymes,
Penn'd by a Kemble in former times.
"I tell the world," a declaration round
In earth below, no subject can be found
(Our God alone except) above the height,
The Player cannot rise, and keep his state,
However great an Actor's powers may be,
T' effect the higher walks of Tragedy.
Stage, dresses, scenery, &c. all agree;
Doubly severe then is the no-mind,
Never were Actors placed in such a plight;
No gaudy scenes, adorn our mimic stage,
No splendid robes your fancies to engage;
The House so ill design'd; to me,
'Tis doubtful whether you will hear or see,
Those finer strokes where Genius points the way,
And nature throws her own refulgent ray;
Where looks and action, mark the Tragic mien,
And Music's charms, add vigour to the scene.

Thus all forlorn, like Culprits here we stand,
To wait the judgment from the Critic's hand;
Or like the bark, which, scudding home ward bound,
Crowding all sail, to reach her destin'd ground;
Sudden—Alas! dark clouds obscure the sky,
And dreadful thunder echoes from on high;
The vivid light illumes the darken'd main.
Strikes on the mast and rends the Pine in twain.
What bosom now but heaves a lonely sigh?
Their hopes o'ercast; tears gush from many an eye;
The storm at length subsides; the raging deep
Seems hush'd as 'twere in everlasting sleep;
The joy which now pervades each anxious heart,
This night we hope, to realize in part;
Zealous to prove immortal Shakespear's worth,
We venture here like blossoms in their birth;
And trust you will your wonted succour lend;
To your kind hearts, we humbly sue and bend;
Cheer'd by the fire that warms a Briton's veins,
We ask no more to recompense our pains;
Rejoiced, if we should please in Shakespear's cause,
To find our efforts crown'd with your applause.

LETTER

FROM THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF E——— TO THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF———.

Oh, Felicia! I've news the most frightful to tell,
Our ermines—our velvets—our robes we may sell;
For the King has declared, in the face of the nation,
No Dowager walks at his grand Coronation.

"I will have no Dowagers!" proudly he said,
Oh what can have put this new whim in his head;
The hearers this sentence could scarcely believe—
Some thought it a quiz, and will never retrieve
The favour they've lost by so treating the matter,
Lady——is at bottom, and makes such a patter,
On dignity—splendour—effect, and such stuff,
That to turn one's poor brain I declare 'tis enough.

I can scarcely imagine so cruel a thing,
Could have fallen from the lips of our most gracious King.
He lov'd Dowagers once—he loves Dowagers still,
(But these hard-hearted men can adore where they kill.)
He ne'er worshipped a face till it lost all its bloom,
Nor admired a dame till she fill'd halt the room.
A change so portentous alarms me, my dear—
Some Radical principles, truly, I fear,
Or, perhaps, to Whig notions the absurdity tends?
Oh, no!—for *they* never abandon *old* friends.

Come directly to town—we are now in great force,
We may *lawfully meet*, and we'll largely discourse
A Committee we'll form—a Petition prefer—
Every Dowager signs it—and L–D–N shall hear—
Ere deprived by a breath of our place in the state,
We must try the full force of our numbers and *weight*.

Continued from the Third Page.

folded bill * in the other. She put the money she had taken for the purpose into the box, and passed on. In Quiet-street on using the smelling bottle she observed a paper adhering to the sleeve of her pelise, which on examining, proved to be a Devizes one pound note; she supposed it must have caught to her sleeve from the box, and instantly returned to deliver it at the chapel—The crowd was still great, which when dispersed, she went in and stated the fact to the clerk, and with him went into the vestry room and delivered the note with an explanation of the circumstance; and never expected to hear more of what had so very unintentionally occurred. *The man's speech to her she had not heard, nor noticed him; nor had she said the note was her's."*

The Bath Herald, in commenting on the above curious case, says that the footman who is the accuser "bears a good character with his employer, with whom he has lived 20 years, and however he may have been deceived, in the present instance, there is no reason for suspecting him of bad or malicious motives. Of the lady, who stands impeached, it is impossible to speak in higher terms than those given by all concurrent reports. We have seen several

* The handbill which was placed in the seats of the chapel, announcing the intended collection.

ladies and gentlemen who assert that, through a series of many years which they have been on terms of intimacy or friendship with Mrs. B. her character has ever been not merely unsullied but exemplary; that her tradesmen and dependants can vouch for her uniform honour, punctuality, and liberality; whilst her numerous respectable connexions, one and all, exclaim that it is impossible so good a woman could, at the advanced age of 70, be guilty of the foul crime of which she has been thus publicly accused."—It is said the affair is to undergo a public investigation.

The price of a coronation-dress for a Peer and Peeress is estimated at 1,000l.

It is strongly suspected, that an Income Tax, limited in its operation with regard to the nature of property affected, and to the period of its continuance, forms a part of the plan of finance for the year.

The King of Spain has ordered the troops composing the Army of Andalusia to be organised into one Corps d'Armee, under the command of O'Donojou. Quiroga is to be his second in command, and Arco Argueto to be at the head of the Staff. A decree is published in the last *Madrid Gazette*, confirming that of the Cortes, dated the 26th of May, 1816, ordering all Municipal bodies to suppress and destroy all the signs of vassalage which are any where to be found.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

A respectable looking old lady, named Hannah Smart, who stated her age to be 66, and whose appearance by no means belied the assertion, was brought up on Tuesday by Worrall, an Officer of St. Sepulchre's parish, charged with disorderly conduct creating a disturbance that morning at the door of Mr. John Deakin Wright a chinaman, in Giltspur-street.

The old lady, who was attended by another female, and two persons of respectable appearance, her sons, was not placed at the bar as a prisoner, but permitted to stand at the Alderman's table while the following curious circumstances were developed;—By a certificate of marriage, dated in the year 1774, which was produced before the Magistrate, it appeared that the old lady was married in Nottingham, by the name of Hannah Cline, to one Edward Wright, who according to her statement, ran away, and left her soon after the birth of a son (one of the persons attending with her); some time afterwards she received a written communication from an unknown hand, informing her of the death of her husband; she was however, by no means satisfied of the truth of this information, and therefore continued to consider herself a wife for upwards of 14 years, at the end of which period, despairing of ever hearing any more of her runaway husband, she ventured to take to herself another whose name was Smart, and by whom she had the other stout young man who stood by her side, Smart died some years ago, and she had since been living with her son Wright, who is a housekeeper, residing at No. 3, Latham's-place, Somerstown. How or where she saw Mr. Wright, of Giltspur-street, the complainant, did not appear; but in January last she wrote him a letter signing herself Hannah Wright, and claiming him as her husband, who had left her two or three and forty years ago. Mr Wright considered the letter as the production of some mad woman, took no notice of the circumstance, and expected to hear no farther on the subject, but between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday morning, the old lady made her appearance at his house to claim a restitution of conjugal rights, and produced a robust, healthy, well-dressed man, upwards of 40 years old, as his son, to receive his paternal benediction.

Mr. Wright being already provided with a good wife and a fine grown up family, would willingly have dispensed with the affectionate regards of this supposed wife and son; the old lady, however, was not to be driven away again from her long lost husband; in vain did Mr. Wright urge that he never was at Nottingham in his life; that his name was not *Edward*, and that as in the year 1774, he was only six years old, he was not likely to have been married: Mrs. Smart persisted in his identity, and in her turn urged the great resemblance between him and her son, who she declared were as like as two peas; the *tout ensemble* of their two persons did indeed bear some resemblance, and a vivid imagination might have fancied a family likeness between them.

As Mrs. Smart could not be persuaded to leave the house, and her two sons would not permit her to be forced away, the assistance of Worrall was called in, with whom all parties proceeded to the Justice-Room.

Mr. Alderman Atkins, although there was no offence committed of which he could take cognizance, was willing to do all in his power to convince the old lady of her mistake; the task, however, was hopeless, for notwithstanding that Mr. Wright stated, that it was a fact known to a good many of his neighbours that he was born and served his apprenticeship in St. Bride's parish, and had been housekeeper in the Ward upwards of 20 years, Mrs. Smart was still sure that he was the man. As she allowed that her husband was more than six years old when she married him in 1774, and Mr. Wright stated himself to be only 52 next November, which latter fact could be ascertained by the register of St. Bride's, Wright the son, undertook to make the search, and the parties were dismissed, the lady still persisting that Mr. Wright was certainly her first husband.

Another Attempt to set Fire to Hereford College.—On Friday last (the 12th inst.) another attempt was made to set fire to the College, in this city. About eleven o'clock at night, a lighted candle was discovered in an uninhabited room adjoining to the apartments occupied by the Rev. Henry Pearce, placed in an aperture between the laths of an old partition. A small part of one of the laths was burnt, but no material injury was done to the building. A minute investigation of this mysterious business has taken place before Col. Matthews, and some circumstances of suspicion having attached themselves to *R. Carpenter*, a youth of 16 years of age, one of the Choristers of the Cathedral, he has been committed to prison till our next Assizes, to take his trial for the offence of having set fire to the buildings.—*Hereford Journal.*

MAY 25.

BRUNTON V. HAWKS.

This was an action for infringing a patent granted to the plaintiff in the year 1813, for certain improvements in the construction, making, or manufacturing of ships' anchors and windlasses, and chain cables, or moorings. The cause was of considerable importance, and occupied the attention of the Court for upwards of five hours.

The case for the plaintiff was opened with great ability by Mr, Scarlett, and was confined to an infringement of the chain-cables: but it was defended by the Solicitor-General, for the defendants, that, as the patent was for three articles, if any one were not new at the time of obtaining the patent, the patent would be void.

The Judge, if we rightly understood his lordship, was not disposed to admit this: it was possible that the oldness of any one of the articles embraced by the patent might render the patent void as to that one, without destroying the right of the patentee to the other two; and therefore his lordship would reserve the point of law on this head, if defendants insisted on entering into any other question than the infringement complained of. It was finally so settled; the defendants insisting on inquiring into the novelty of the anchors. They admitted the novelty of the windlass.

After the examination of Dr. Gregory and Barlow, professors of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwhich, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Donkin, and other eminent engineers, and some nautical men, the plaintiffs closed their case; after which several witnesses were called by the defendants, with a view to prove that the cable and anchor were not new.

The Lord Chief-Justice then charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff with nominal damages and costs; the defendants being liable to account for the profits from the use of the invention, under a suit previously commenced in Chancery.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN, MAY 22.

Sir J. Doyle v. Geo. P. Browne, Esq.—This was an action for crim. con. with Lady Doyle. The damages were laid at 30,000l. A motion was made to put off the trial, on account of the absence of some material witnesses, but the grounds of it were unsatisfactory to his Lordship, who ordered the trial to proceed.

Evidence.—Rev. George William Doyle, plaintiff's brother. solemnized the marriage ceremony on the 10th October, 1818. Sir J. Doyle was at that time between the age of 32 and 33 had been in the army from 14; served in Egypt and the Peninsula and acquired several military honours-

Cross-examined—His brother was fond of company; has been connected with a female, a native of Portugal; she followed him to Ireland; a child had been the fruit of their connection, Lady Doyle desired to have the child, and shewed much fondness for it; the Lady was kept by Sir John Doyle in money, but he did not cohabit with her; he was under many obligations to her, and felt himself in duty bound not to let her want; on three several occasions she had been the means of saving his life, and had attended him assidously while suffering in a dangerous fever.

Several witnesses proved the cohabitation of the defendant with Lady Doyle.

Several letters were produced, as also the marriage settlement, on the 30 of September, 1818. The lady's fortune, in her own right, was 7,000l. This closed the plantiff's case. The Court adjourned to the following day, when Mr. North stated the case of the defendant. After the examination of witnesses had been closed, Mr. Serjeant Burton spoke to evidence on the part of the plaintiff's when the noble and learned Judge (Lord Norbury) summoned up in his usual perpicuous style.

The Jury, after about ten minutes' consultation, returned, finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with Five Thousand Pounds Damages, and sixpence costs,

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your report of the Marquis of Lansdown's speech of Friday last, I perceive that his lordship, when treating of the subject of importing timber, said, that if it were proposed to bring our cotton from the East Indies instead of America, he did not see upon what grounds those could resist such a proposition who argued that we ought to import our timber from Canada rather than from Norway.

Now, as this is the argument upon which the advocates for transferring the timber trade from the British North-American colonies mainly rely, I wish to submit the following points for their consideration, which do not appear to have all the weight with them that I think, upon reflection, they will be found to deserve. But first I would observe, that the case put by the noble marquis differs in many essential respects from the real question under consideration; which is this;—To which of the two shall a preference be given? To the northern states of Europe—foreigners, who in the late war fought *against* us, and will most probably do so again, if unfortunately we should be again at war with any of the states of the Continent—who naturally give a preference to their own ships, in the importation of timber—and who, by habit, prefer the manufactures of the Continent, and only take such articles of our manufacture and produce, in return for their timber, as we supply on more advantageous terms than their foreign neighbours? *Or* shall we prefer the British North-American colonies—peopled by British subjects, a large proportion of whom have been encouraging to emigrate from this country—who have on all occasions fought bravely *for* us—and will, no doubt, do so again if the occasion should require it—who employ none but British ships to import and export their goods—and who take all their supplies of manufactures and colonial produce from this country, and, from habit, give a preference to those of British manufacture?

Really, were there no other circumstances in the case than those I have mentioned, I should greatly doubt the expediency of encouraging foreign trade at the expense of the colonies, merely because the price of foreign timber is lower, even if we were now about to originate the timber trade; but, in my judgment, I have mentioned the least important of the points which enter into the consideration of the question: there yet remain the following;—

Shall we reduce to poverty our countrymen in the colonies, that we may rescue our late enemies in the north of Europe from that distress which they have brought upon themselves by their hostility to us?

Shall we discourage British ship-building, and render useless the greater part of the 1,500 British vessels, and throw out of employ the 17,000 seamen, engaged in the North-American trade, that we may encourage foreign shipping?

Admitting that Canada timber does come dearer than that imported from the Baltic (though that would not be so cheap if the competition were removed), are not the security and power which this country obtains by the maintenance of its marine cheaply bought by the difference of price upon the timber imported?

These are questions to the consideration of which I earnestly entreat those to apply themselves whose voices are to decide this most momentous affair; upon which, I do firmly believe, depends the future welfare of the British empire.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Editor of a Morning Paper, being inclined to be witty on this subject, has asked, whether, as the employment of seamen is so great an object, it would not be well to compel every vessel homeward bound to sail round the island before she enters the Port? To which I answer, No; I would not expose a valuable cargo to unnecessary hazard by delay; but I will add, what will no doubt excite the mirth of the sapient Editor alluded to, that if employment for our seamen could not be found in our merchantmen or fisheries, I would send them to sail about in our men of war, rather than leave them the alternative of starving, or quitting the country.

Had the North-American timber trade existed to its present extent three years ago, we should not have had nearly 2,000 of our brave defenders perishing for want in the streets of London.

A SHIP-OWNER.

The Times, May 30.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH GALLERY.

No. 285. Cattle in a Landscape.—Reinagle, A. R. A.

The landscapes of this painter are too well known, and their variety and truth too well understood, to need a particular notice. We select the above for the sake of observing, that the artist has done himself and his cattle an injury by the introduction of the tree. It is our opinion, that if the cattle, so beautifully painted and so correct in their drawing, had been opposed to a simple and clear sky, the picture would have wanted little but age to rank it with a Cuyp or a Potter.

No. 149.—G. Samuel

In like manner, we select from the works of Mr. Samuel this view of London from Hampstead Heath, as a fine specimen of his clear and brilliant pencil. The positive colour by which the figures are distinguished gives great value to the aerial tint and distance. His foliage also is peculiarly light and beautiful.

No. 274. Music. No. 276. Sketching.—Graham.

These, with several others by the same artist, are pictures of promise. There is a carefulness of pencil, and a tolerable tone of colour, which a little freedom and variety would improve. By freedom we do not mean slovenliness, against which this painter, whose debut is so favourably marked, must equally guard.

No. 304. An Interior—Frederick Nash

Every thing which can captivate the eye in subjects of gothic form and grandeur, is brought together in this Interior, whether it regards the solemn effect of light or the brilliancy of colour: the figures are also introduced with great truth and character.

No. 248. King's College and Clare Hall, Cambridge.—W. Westall, A. R. A.

To those acquainted with the scene, this view of the Hall and College, with all its classic associations must appear doubly welcome, from the masterly and interesting way in which it is treated by the pencil of Mr. Westall.

No. 256. The Reposo. Composition.—A.—Aglio.

There is a fine character of air-tint thrown over this composition, and the forms in general are grand and appropriate. A little too much of individuality appears in the objects of the foreground, both in colour and form; a thistle looks too much like a separate study of a plane the bright green colour of which as well as the trees on the right, are out of harmony.

No. 125. View of Portsmouth from Portsdown Hill.—G. Arnold, A. R. A.

Mr. Arnold has given great interest to a scene not otherwise very picturesque; but such are the qualities of art, in justly representing a single effect of atmosphere, light, or colour, that a value is given to the most monotonous forms in nature. We have seldom seen the silvery tone of a cool and misty distance better expressed. The foreground is inferior.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1820.

English Extracts.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPIT.

Among the other good things prepared by the Marquis of Camden, for the festivities of Bayham Abbey, the other day, in honour of the Earl of Brecknock's coming of age, was an immense baron of beef; so ample in its dimensions, that no spit could be found in the kitchen of the noble marquis large enough to roast it upon. Many other noble houses both in town and country, were applied to for this necessary instrument, but without success, and the idea of roasting it whole was about to be abandoned when, as a "*dernier resort*," the Lord Mayor was applied to and (to, the honour of City hospitality be it spoken) his lordship's spit was large enough, and to spare. This said baron of beef was served up to the noble guests with much pomp. The dinner trumpet having summoned the noble host and hostess with their numerous guests to the banqueting room, the sound of music was heard in a distant part of the mansion, On a sudden the folding doors of the apartment were thrown open, and a procession was seen advancing along the spacious hall, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious—cookery. In the van appeared a full band of music, playing the comfortable air y'clept "Oh; the Roast Beef of Old England." Then followed the capacious cook major, clad, from top to toe, in purest white, and bearing aloft a massive silver vase, filled with the most pungent mustard. Then came the majestic Baron itself. in all its substantiality; the gigantic silver dish, on which it reposed amidst an ocean of gravy, borne, on a kind of litter, on the shoulders of four domestics in gorgeous liveries, and flanked on either side, by an assistant cook (snow white in costume like the major) and each brandishing a huge carving knife and fork. The rear was brought up by troops of domestics with the less important viands: and in this state they approached the table, where all having been set forth in order due, the cook-major and his fellows remained to do the honours of the beef, with all the ceremony such a weighty business required.

THE OBSERVER,—May 28, 1820.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING CORONATION OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY GEO. IV.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The preparations for the approaching Coronation are actively proceeding. Some considerable improvements in Westminster Hall are nearly completed; and further alterations, of an extensive nature, are contemplated. The restoration of the grand window at the end of the Hall facing New Palace-yard is almost finished; the completion of the jambs and the recesses which used to be occupied with full length figures of our ancient Kings, &c. remains to be done. It is known possibly to but few that there is at the opposite end of the Hall, behind the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, and between which there are steps and a passage leading to the houses of Parliament, a window as large and as grand as that facing New Palace-yard, made in fact to correspond with it. This window is now almost wholly hidden by those irregular and confined courts raised for the King's Bench and Chancery,—courts, too, that remained open to the view of the spectators in the Hall, till the commencement of Geo. III.'s reign. These two courts are to be entirely removed, by which means the other grand window will be once more in full view;—and the workmen have begun to repair that part of the window which appears above the courts. This will greatly improve the appearance of that fine Hall, which is the largest in Europe unsupported by pillars. The finely coloured and curious figures of ancient Kings, which are now stationed over the heads of the Lord Chancellor and the King's Bench of judges, will be restored to the niches in the jambs on either side of this window. This end of the Hall will then present an appearance exactly similar to what it was in "olden time," in Richard II.'s reign. That Monarch, in 1397, repaired the Hall, which was then in a very ruinous condition; he had the walls raised two feet, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as the stately porch and other buildings.

The Courts of Chancery and King's Bench are not, it is stated, to be restored to the places which they now occupy; but new Courts are to be erected, according to the plan of the late Mr. Wyatt, who was Surveyor-General and Architect to Geo. III. in a line with the Common Pleas and the Court of Exchequer. They will thus be built on the space between the walls of Westminster-Hall and the stone building which fronts St. Margaret's church. There is room sufficient for most commodious Courts. The entrances, however, will be in Westminster-Hall, and to uniform with that which already exists into the Common Pleas. This improvement is most [illegible] and has been long wanted.

There are six large new windows in progress on each side of the roof of the Hall. They are about ten feet in height and six feet six inches wide, and are of gothic structure, so as to accord exactly with the windows underneath, the workmanship of the roof, &c. are of Richard II.'s reign. Heretofore there were only three or four windows in the roof introduced since the great repairs, and which were of a small and mean structure; and as to their use, they only tended to make "darkness visible."

The roof, as is known, consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a fine species of gothic. The projections are every where adorned with angels supporting the arms of Richard II. or those of Edward the Confessor. [illegible] is the stone moulding that runs round the Hall, with the Hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. Time and alterations have occasioned many mutilations; and those are to be repaired, especially those in the roof made more obvious by the large new gothic windows. Numbers of workmen are now daily employed in the Hall, as well as in large workshops stationed on the space between the Ferry and the Exchequer. The grand door of the Hall is constantly closed to strangers; the only entrances to the Hall are along the Exchequer coffee-house-passage, and by the House of Commons from Old Palace-yard.

WHITEHALL, May 20.

Forasmuch as the Kings and Queen of this Realm have been wont, in contemplation of their Coronations, to confer the insignia of the order of the Bath on divers of their loving subjects and by the rules established for the regulation of the said Order, certain limitations of the number and qualifications of Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders of the said Order are laid down, the King is pleased to dispense on the present occasion with the said limitations and qualifications, so far as to declare and appoint, as his Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that.

General William Earl Harcourt,
Admiral Benjamin Caldwell,
Admiral Richard Rodney Bligh,
General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart.
General Henry Earl of Mulgrave,
Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles Bart.
Admiral the Honorable Thomas Paketham,
General George Lord Harris,
General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart.
General Sir George Hewett, Bart.
General George Don,
General James Earl of Rosslyn,
General George Lord Gordon (commonly called Marquess of Huntly).
Lieutenant General Charles Crawford,
Lieutenant General Sir Hildebraud Oakes, Bt.
The Right Honourable Charles Long, and
The Right Honourable Charles Bagot,

shall be Extra Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and shall hold and enjoy all titles, previleges immunities, rights and advantages, which the Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy; and that.

Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, Knt,
Admiral Henry D'Esterre Darby,
Vice-Admiral John Wells,
Vice-Admiral Henry Nicholls,
Captain Sir Robert Barlow, Knt. and
Captain the Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. shall be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; and his Majesty is further pleased to declare, that the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses shall in all Chapters of the Order and other solemnities, rank after the regular Knights Grand Crosses now existing; and before any Regular Knights Grand Crosses hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are hereinbefore [illegible]; and that on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

On Thursday the Court was again held, for the purpose of receiving petitions form the claimants to attend at the Coronation.

Amongst the Commissioners were the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, Lord Amherst, Lord Arden, &c. &c. &c.

CLAIM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The Common Serjeant, attended by the Remembrancer of the City of London, presented a petition, stating the claim of the Lord Mayor to serve the King after dinner with wine, from a golden cup, and to have the cup at his departure for his fee and reward. This claim was founded upon that of the chief magistrate's predecessors, who had exercised it for a time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, and it was demanded for George Bridges, Esq., the present Lord Mayor. A claim was annexed for divers others of the citizens of London, to serve in the office of Butlers, and to have the usual fees. His Lordship claimed, besides to sit at the table next the large cover at the left side of the hall. This custom, it was stated, hath been held from the time of William III to that of George III.

A petition was presented by three clergymen, in their canonicals, from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, stating his claim by letters patent to assist in the performance of divine service on the day of the Coronation in Westminster. After which he claimed possession of a quantity of sarcenet and worsted, as well as all the oblations and offerings that might be made upon the occasion, together with four small bells, the third part of a ton of wine, and other things, the bounty of the King.

A claim was made upon the part of Lord Gwydir, as hereditary Lord Chamberlain of the King, to be furnished with a lodging near the King during the Coronation, and to have for his fees a large quantity of stockings and shirts, 40 yards of crimson velvet, the cushions, &c. within the chamber.

The next claim was from the Barons of the Cinque Ports, who petitioned to have the right of supporting a canopy of purple silk, supported by four staves, at each of which four Barons to be stationed.

The Champion,—A petition was presented from the Rev. Mr. Dymoke, claiming, as Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, the right of appearing in Westminster-hall, on the day of the Coronation, as the Champion of the King. It was further stated, that if the petitioner should not be able to come himself well armed for war, he claimed to send a substitute, who should enter in the person of William Reader, Esq., into Westminster-hall, in a full suit of armour, on a charger, with the Earl Marshal, the trumpet sounding before the King at dinner, and say, "If any person, whether be he high, or whether be he low, deny that George the Fourth is the rightful King of England, I, as the King's Champion, am ready to prove him a false traitor." The Champion then shall throw down his gauntlet, and, if nobody do deny that George the Fourth is the rightful King, the Champion shall drink out of a golden cup to the King, and, when he has drank his Majesty's health, shall take away the cup, and the charger, and the armour, as his fees.

A petition was presented from the Lord of the Manor of Eyke, in the county of Essex, claiming to hold water to the King, and to have for his fees the basin, towel, and ewer,

The Duke of Athol, in person, claimed, as Lord of the Isle of Man, the right to present two falcons to the King. There being some informality in the petition, it was with-drawn to be amended.

A petition was presented from the Lord of the Manor of Eastham, in Essex, claiming to act as Caterer and Armourer to the King, and to have all the fees and profits belonging to that service.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Vote-Office, claimed to act as Chief Constable of the Verge of Parliament, and to have the fees annexed to that office.

A petition was presented upon the part of the Baroness de Ru[illegible] claiming the [illegible] substitute should carry a [illegible] for [illegible]aje ty.

The last petition [illegible] clergyman, the Lord [illegible] Manor [illegible] Hackenham, in Norfolk, who disputed the Butlership to his Majesty with the Duke of Norfolk.

After these petitions had been presented, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the decision upon the claims was postponed to a future day.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The existing emulation between the two principal theatres had led them, more than once in the present season, to a choice of the same subject, as it were on an absolute appeal to the public to determine which of them the pre-eminence should be assigned. Another instance occurred yesterday evening at this house when a new tragedy on the story of *Virginius*, the subject of a recent drama at the other theatre, was performed for the first time. As we wish that both these establishments should preserve their due estimation with the public, it seems desirable that this contention should have it limits, since the reputation of either end in the detriment or loss of the new play one of the contending parties; and if the merits of exof last night must be adduced as the measure of its cellence, there would be little difficulty in deciding which of them would be placed in that predicament. It is entitled *Virginius or the Fall of the Decemvirs*, and the following are the principal characters:—

Virginius	Mr. Kean.
Appius	Mr. Rae.
Minutius	Mr. Pope.
Icilius	Mr. Penley.
Horatius	Mr. Barnard.
Claudius	Mr. Hamblin.
Plantia	Mrs. Glover.
Virginia	Mrs. W. West.

The writer seems to have commenced his play with the intention of adhering closely to the Roman original. He has introduced *Appius* as the lover of *Virginia*, and that passion is ultimately the cause of her death, with which the action concludes; but in the midst of this apparent adherence we discover certain deviation from the spirit of his prototype that deserve severe condemnation. *Appius* is drawn, in the two first acts, as the honourable lover of *Virginia*, yet the same terror at his attempts is excited and the same parental apprehentions in *Virginius*, as when his flagitious design of claiming her as the slave of his bondman is disclosed. He recurs to that design in the sequel of the play, but not till all hopes of obtaining her in marriage are defeated, when the effect becomes lessened, and the design itself improbable. *Virginius* would not have refused his daughter to a Decemvir, or at least could not have felt indignation at the proposal Of the attachment of *Icilius* to *Virginia*, which is susceptible of so genuine an interest, nothing has been made. The character is contemptible. The paternal regard of *Virginius* for his daughter is equally slurred over and *Virginia* herself is divested of all resemblance to the beautiful portrait drawn by Livy. The designs of *Appius*, long before they are developed, haunt her imagination, and the dreams of the innocent unsuspecting girl are filled by anticipation with well-defined apprehensions. This is not only improbable, but revolting. In a similar spirit she is made aware in the last scene of the intentions of *Virginius*, and urges him to hasten its execution, The catastrophe was hurried and confused, and was composed of that species of horror that approaches to the ludicrous. After the death of *Virginia* a tumult arises, and *Appius* is stabbed by *Virginius* in the back; a novel mode, we believe, of tragic immolation He than is seized with phrensy, and, after a hurried exclamation, falls dead by the side of his daughter. The language of this play is worthy of the dramatic skill with which the incidents are combined. It possesses a tone of false elevation and bombast so nearly approaching to the mock heroic as sometimes to disturb the gravity of the admirer in the most serious scenes. The author has some notion of harmony, but is deficient in ideas. His lines pass smoothly over the ear, but want strength and meaning. The acting is little worthy of remark; Mrs. West fell into the notion of *Virginia* given her by the author, and deprived it of all interest; and Kean, whose *Virginius* was the forlorn hope of the play, scarcely made a single hit the whole evening. The silent look of despair with with which he resolves on the sacrifice of his daughter was electric but it was almost a solitary fine impression. The curtain fell amidst a contest of applause and hisses; but an epilogue spoken by Oxberry and Knight restored comparative good-humour, and the play may perhaps live a few nights. The piece is so short, that the whole had terminated soon after nine o'clock.

THE CLOSING OF THE THEATRES.

It is generally known that the theatres were closed in the reign of Charles I, in consequence of the influence of the Puritans, supported by Prynne's *Histriomastix*; for the publication of which, however, in the first instance, he stood in the pillory, lost his ears, had his nose slit, and was heavily fined. Mr. Collier, in his *Poetical Decameron*, vol. 2, has given an account of all the curious tracts leading to this event; and among them has inserted the following singular document, not mentioned by any of Prynne's numerous biographers, nor by the laborious historian of our stage; it speaks for itself that a hoax had been played off upon Prynne, which he thus answered in the form of a posting-bill;—

"THE VINDICATION.

"of William Prynne, Esquire, from some scandalous papers and imputations newly printed and published to traduce and defame him in his reputation.

"Whereas a scandalous paper have been newly printed and published in my name by some of the imprisoned Stage-Players, or agents of the army, intituled, *Mr. William Prynne, his Defence of Stage Playes*, &c. retractions informe booke of his, called His Triomastix, &c. purpose to traduce and defame me I do hereby publicly declare to all the world the same to be a *meere Forgery* and *imposture*, and t my *judgement* and *opinion* concerning Stage-Playes, and the *Common Actors* of them, and their intollerable mischievousness in every Christian State, is still the same as I have more amply manifested it to in my Histriomastix," &c. &c.

"William Prynne."

"From the King's He trand,
Jan. 10, 16

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY, 19,

GRAMPOUND DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. W. Wynn said, that as all were agreed as to the gross and glaring abuses which had prevailed at the elections at Grampound, the only difference, was as to the mode of applying the right of voting which was to be taken from that place. He could not agree that this case was exactly similar to any of the three former ones which had been quoted as precedent's, though even if it had been, it might not have been quite decisive to refer to the decision of a former Parliament, as the present Parliament was just as free as those three of its predecessors which had decided on the former cases. But in each of the former bodies it happened that there was a large majority of electors against whom there was no evidence; and it was objected that it would not be just to disfranchise them, but that the fairer course would be "to infuse purer blood" (to use a well known figure) into those representative bodies. This "pure blood" could only come from the neighbourhood. He did not remember the exact numbers, but in the cases of New Shoreham, Cricklade, and Aylesbury, there were a great number of unconvicted voters. The case of Grampound was different; the sound electors were so few, that the borough might be altogether disfranchised without injustice; though he should not object to any plan to allow the voters who had not been convicted to vote at some other election. If the franchise were entirely removed from the Borough, there was no reason why it should be given to the Hundred of Pyder and Powder, and not be transferred to some other place which had in itself a fair claim to be represented in Parliament. In the cases of Barnstaple and Penryn, in each of which there had been a number of untainted voters, he had advocated a different course of proceeding. The question now was between the extension of the right to the West riding of Yorkshire or to Leeds: he was inclined to the proposition of the Member for Northumberland. The present Bill was not intended to be a general measure of Reform. It was intended to remedy a specific evil, viz. the Elections in Grampound; but if, in so doing, they could remedy another great evil also, the proposition deserved still more favourable acceptance; and in his mind, the greatest evil was the spreading of the elective franchise of freeholders over so large a district as that of Yorkshire, whereby it was in fact almost nullified. He therefore should wish to see two Members returned by the West, and two by the North and East Ridings. He preferred this to the giving the whole county the power of returning four Members together. He referred to the case of the Hundred into which the Borough of Cricklade had been thrown; and observed, that any freeholder residing in Wootton Bassett, had now votes for six Members---two for that place, two for the Hundred, and two for the county. The case was much stronger against throwing the right of voting into the Hundred in which Grampound stood, in which were five boroughs. Preferring, as he did, the claim of the West Riding of York, he should accede to the proposition in favour of Leeds, if there was any considerable party in favour of it.

Mr. Holme Sumner said, he had always opposed general propositions for Reform by saying, "shew us the particular evil, and we will remedy it." They would be now laid open to just charges, if they did not remedy the notorious evil which had been proved in some of the modes proposed. As to the proposal for throwing the right of voting into the Hundred, the objections urged by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Wynn) seemed to him conclusive.----With the observations of the Honourable Member for Northumberland, he fully agreed that the Representation should, in this instance, be transferred rather to the West Riding of Yorkshire, than to the Borough of Leeds: because he was now, as he had always been, a decided advocate for the doctrine, that the principle of Representation should rest upon the principle of property, and not upon that of population, as the modern Reformers so clamourously contended. But he hoped that this was not the only case in which the transfer of the elective franchise would take place, and that the corruptions at the Borough of Penryn would also produce a similar result. Thus he looked for the accession of four additional Members for Yorkshire, namely, two, in lieu of Grampound, for the West Riding; and two, in lieu of Penryn, for the North and East Ridings.

Mr. Beaumont, in explanation, stated, that the wish just expressed by the Honourable Member for Surrey, was was that which he contemplated, namely, that that in order to give Yorkshire its due share in the Representation, there should be two Members for the West Riding, instead of those now returned for Grampound; and that upon the next proved case of delinquency in any other borough there should be two Members also for the North and East Ridings. Hence a due share of influence in the Represention would be given to the manufacturing and agricultural interests. for he had no desire to grant any undue ascendancy to either, and it was obvious that the two Members for the West Riding would be returned by the manufacturing interest, while it was equally obvious that the two Members for the other Ridings would be returned by the agricultural or landed interast.

Mr. Canning said, that if the Bill before the House proposed merely the disfranchisement of Grampound, leaving it to the Committee to consider how the franchise of that borough was to be disposed of, he should not think it necesary to make any observation upon it in the present stage. But as the Bill proceeded farther, by proposing to transfer the franchise of Grampound to the borough of Leeds, he felt it proper to address a few remarks to that point. He fully concurred with the Noble Lord who brought in the Bill that Grampound ought to be deprived of the privilege of sending two Members to that House, but that was not the only object of this Bill. The Noble Lord did not, it appeared, as some Gentlemen seemed to suppose, desire altogether to extinguish the right of voting at Grampound, for according to the Bill, the few surviving voters against whom no corruption was proved, were to be invested with a right of voting for the County, of Cornwall. So that there was another point distinct from the disfranchisement of this Borough as well as that with respect to the transfer of the right of return to Leeds. The proposition to confer the right of voting for the County upon the surviving voters for Grampound, was certainly a proposition of a very novel character, to which he thought the House would be rather slow to accede, but the provision itself implied the Noble Lord's recognition of a claim on the part of a certain proportion of the present electors for Grampound, to retain the right of voting for the return of Members to that House. This provision then proposed by the Noble Lord himself, presented an additional reason, in conjuction with the other reasons which had been stated, to shew that the right of return for Grampound should be rather transferred to the adjoining hundreds than to any other district. But as to the modes of transfer proposed on the other side of the House, he had no hesitation whatever in preferring that recommended by the Honourable Member for Northumberland, to the provision stated in the Bill. It was said by the advocates of the Bill, that it was the more unobjectionable as it steered clear of the doctrines so loudly supported out of doors in certain quarters upon the subject of Reform. But he apprehended that this assertion was erroneous. For what was the main doctrine insisted upon by the advocates for popular reform as it was termed? Why, that the principle of representation should rest upon population, and that was the rule which appeared to guide the Noble Lord in framing this Bill. It was, indeed, evident from the preamble of the Bill, that the great extent of the population of Leeds was the Noble Lord's reason for proposing the transfer of the right of return for the borough under consideration to that borough; and the details of the Bills were quite in accordance with the preamble, for according to those details the right of voting was to be in each inhabitant paying scot and lot, with rent to the amount of 5£ a year. Now the adoption of such a measure would, in his (Mr. C's) opinion serve to produce instead of contentment, as the advocates for it asserted, a very considerable degree of discontent, in many parts of the country, where, with regard to the right of voting there was at present no discontent whatever. For if such a standard of comparison as this Bill proposed were actually established, how were those places likely to feel where the right is much more limited? Yet the establishment, of such a standard was one of the main objects of this Bill, and that formed one of his main objections to its adoption. He was happy therefore, to find that no one who spoke upon the subject had supported this part of the Bill, with the exception of the Noble Lord himself, and had he no other choice he should at once prefer the proposition of the Honourable Member for Northumberland to that of the present Bill. For the talents and disposition of the Noble Lord he declared that he entertained the highest possible respect; but differing, as he did so very decidedly from the political views of the Noble Lord, he could not help saying, that he looked with peculiar jealousy at the principle of Parliamentary Reform, and therefore he agreed to this measure with reluctance, inasmuch as it appeared to countenance that principle. The difference, indeed, between the Noble Lord and him was this—that he unwillingly agreed to so much of Parliamentary Reform as the present measure involved, in consequence of the necessity of the case; where as the Noble Lord availed himself of the necessity of the case as a plea for the introduction of his favourite doctrine of Reform. He did not mean to use the word plea in any invidious sense, but merely to express, that the Noble Lord was acting in perfect consistency with his principles, by taking advantage of a particular event to promote the establishment of those principles.—But in agreeing to the Noble Lord's proposition for disfranchising Grampound, he protested against the ideas going forth to the world that such agreement, on his part, involved the admission of any such sentiment as that urged by the Noble Lord, namely, that in case any other Borough should be found to have abused its privileges, the principle of the Noble Lord's Bill was to be acted upon. For in admitting that Grampound, should be disfranchised, or that its franchises should be extended, he would not have it understood that he was bound to accede to the same course in every similar case. He hoped that what was about to take place with respect to Grampound, would operate as a caution to other Boroughs. His meaning was, that this case should serve, not as an example, but a warning other Boroughs not to abuse their privileges, least that House should see the necessity of adopting a similar measure towards any which should do so. In this view, and with these qualifications, he was as disposed to look favourably at the Noble Lord's object as any of those Gentlemen with whom he was immediately connected. Having stated his difference from the Noble Lords proposition, he should now proceed to consider the recommendation of the Honourable Member for Northumberland. He preferred that Honorable Gentleman's view because, according to his plan of tranfer, there would be no new votes to create, there would be no particular innovation, and the principle of representation by property would be recognised. This was distinctly the ground of his preference, for where the principle of Reform was to be admitted; his wish was that it should be according to the practice and within the circle of the Constitution. Therefore he would be an advocate for transferring the right of returning the two Members which Grampound at present elected, rather to the freeholders of the West Riding of Yorkshire, than to the scot and lot inhabitants of the borough of Leeds. But the Noble Lord's plan was by no means calculated to produce the contentment & concord which he wished to see established. The Noble Lord himself had indeed admitted that he found a difference of sentiment among many of those whom he had consulted, whether the rent to qualify a voter for his new borough should be 10l. or 15l. a year, instead of 5l.—so that the Noble Lord had found the subject rather of a disputed & complicated character; but still the Noble Lord determined to adhere to the favourite principle of the Reformers, namely, that of representation according to population. The population of the borough of Leeds had been generally set down of late at 30,000. He (Mr. C.) had taken occasion to look at the census of 1800, where that population was set down at 58,000, but in the census of 1810, it was estimated at about 62,000 [Lord J. Russell here said, across the table, that his estimate of the population was 70,000.] Then, resumed Mr. Canning we shall take it at 70,000, of which we understood the Right Honourable Gentleman to estimate the males at 35,000, from which deducting 15,000, as those at nonage, there would remain 20,000; to 8,000 of whom the Noble Lord's Bill proposed to grant the right of voting, in proportion to the number of the population, as could not be found elsewhere, and as was calculated to give birth to great discontent. This he did not mention idly, for the cases in which such discontent was likely to occur, could not be unknown. In the town, for instance, which he had the honour to represent (Liverpool), the population was estimated at 100,000, and the number of voters did not exceed 4,000, so that the Noble Lord's Bill proposed to constitute double the number of voters in a borough containing only 70,000, according to his own estimate. From this instance, then, as well as from others, which could be easily pointed out, he (Mr. C.) thought that there was but too much reason to apprehend that the arrangement which the Noble Lord deemed likely to produce contentment and satisfaction, was rather more calculated to lead to much of unqualified discontent, and of very invidious comparison. Adverting to the

objection urged against the proposition of his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh), which he preferred to the views of both the Noble Lord and the Honourable Member for Northumberland, the Right Honorable Gentlemen observed, that if, after the franchises of Grampound were extended into the adjoining Hundreds, any other case of great delinquency should occur on the part of any other Borough within those Hundreds, it might then become just and expedient to transfer the right of return for such Borough to some other district, in the way now proposed by the Noble Lord,—for it would, of course, be proper to prevent the right of voting for two Boroughs to be melted into the same district. But until such a case of necessity should arise, he was adverse to the idea of admitting the principle or precedent proposed by the Noble Lord. He would delay the admission of such a doctrine as long as possible, because that doctrine involved a countenance of Parliamentary Reform. He was among those who would not subscribe to it, until its adoption should become absolutely necessary, nay, completely indispensable, "Let us," said he, "defer any acquiescence in the principles of reform, as long as we can—let us avoid change as much as possible, in order to save the country from the difficulties, the inconveniences, and the dangers that may be apprehended from it; let us, then keep within the range & practice of the Constitution, by resisting the principle of Parliamentary Reform until an occasion shall arise to overmaster us, to which we must yield."

Messrs. Wynn, Sumner and Canning severally explained.

M. P. Grenfell declared, that as an enemy to the principle of Parliamentary Reform he was a friend to the disfranchisement of Grampound. He preferred a transfer of the right of return alluded to, rather to Yorkshire than to any other county; but he was afraid that the Bill before the House was likely to hazard the object in view. Being a friend to the principles of representation, he concurred with the Right Honorable Gentleman who had sat down in preferring the proposition for the Honourable Member for Northumberland to that of the Noble Author of the present Bill. As to the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Surrey respecting Penryn, which he had now the honour to represent, he must say that he heard that suggestion with extreme surprise. What, that Penryn in which only eight electors out of 300 were convicted of Corrupt practices, should meet the same fate as Grampound, in which corruption was proved to have generally prevailed? The idea was obviously unjust, and he must suppose that it never could have escaped the Honorable Member for Surrey, had he read the evidence taken before the Committees in both cases. There were no doubt some voters in Penryn who were influenced in their votes by sinister consideration [a laugh and hear!], but where was the scot and lot borough in which such persons were not to be found? He had, however, met at this borough with several very respectable honest men, tradesmen as well as gentlemen, who condemned corrupt practices as much as any Member of that House; therefore, should any such proposition be brought forward as the Honourable Member for Surrey related to, he should feel it his duty to give it the utmost resistence in his power.

Mr. D. Gilbert bore testimony, from local and personal knowledge, to the respectability of the freeholders of the two hundreds to which it was proposed to extend the right of voting for the future Representatives of Grampound, declaring that he had no doubt, upon such an arrangement, the Members would be returned [illegible] district upon as independent principles as for any county in England. He was a decided advocate for the principle of representation upon property rather than population, being convinced as he had always been, that if that consisted of a mere delegation from the mass of the people, the other branches of the Constitution would soon disappear, and that popular confusion would go on until it terminated in military despotism [hear, hear!]. He did not mean to say that any such consequences were to be apprehended from the proposed transfer on this occasion of the right of return to the borough of Leeds, meaning to apply his observations only to the new-fangled doctrines of Parliamentary Reform.

Sir J. Newport declared himself a friend to the Bill before the House, because it embraced the doctrine of Reform. He therefore decidedly differed from the President of the Board of Controul, as he did from his Noble Friend beside, who on this occasion deprecated the principle of representation according to population although in arranging the representation for Ireland upon the Union he uniformly acted upon that principle. The Noble Lord was indeed, upon that occasion, quite a practical Reformer, having in every case selected the boroughs which were to send Representatives to this House according to the relative extent of their population and taxation.

Lord Castlereagh, said that he was under the necessity of pursuing the course alluded to by the Honourable Baronet, in order to settle the competition between the different boroughs.

Mr. Warre said, that it required no great sagacity to foresee that the fate of this Bill would be like that of many other Bills of a similar nature, upon which Ministers had smiled in the first instance, but from which they had afterwards withdrawn their support. He was an enemy to all wild and sweeping plans of Reform; but they who considered the present system of representation so all wise and all-perfect as to admit of no improvement, erred in the other extreme, and he was anxious to avoid extremes of every kind. He agreed with an Honourable Friend on his side of the House, that a general feeling of satisfaction had been manifested throughout the country at the manner in which this question had been originaly met by Ministers. They were applauded for having fairly admitted the extent of the corruption, and it was in all societies a subject of congratulation, that at least one rotten borough would be extinguished. It was incumbent upon Ministers to prove that they had merited this approbation, and not to disappoint the expectation of the country. He would support this Bill first upon its independent merits, and secondly upon the principle that it was absurd to contend that the present state of the representation was incapable of improvement.

Mr. W. Smith said, that the Noble Lord had, on a former occasion, distinctly admitted the principle, that the elective franchise should be conferred on a certain degree of population and taxation, although he now seemed disposed to abandon that ground; and contended that they were reduced to the selection of some other principle. There were, he believed, 44 Members returned from Cornwall; and it was certainly a most extraordinary enigma, that these Members should not be selected among Gentlemen who were inhabitants of the county; but that voters should send all over England for Representatives, unless some undue influence prevailed. It was indeed sufficiently manifest, that jobs were carried on to great extent in that county; and Cornwall was governed by a system of influence which reflected little credit upon the county. To the principle of Universal Suffrage he was as decided an enemy as any Member of that House; nor would he give his support to the measure, if, for instance, the elective right were to be extended to the mob of individuals, who met upon Hunslet Moor, but he saw no reason why an inhabitant householder, in the town of Leeds, paying rent to the amount of 5l. per annum, was not as likely to be free from corrupt influence as a 40s. freeholder in the County of York.

Mr. D. Gilbert said, he was surprised that the Honourable Gentleman, who had just sat down, should seek for information on the subject of Grampound in any other quarter, since he bad himself entered the House as a Member for that Borough.

Mr. W. Smith admitted that he had been returned for that Borough some years ago, and under such circumstances, he was afraid, as could scarcely meet with the approbation of the House.

Mr. B. Bathurst contended, that although the Borough of Grampound had placed itself in such a situation as called for Parliamentary animadversion, yet the constant usage in all similar occasions, was not to disfranchise the Borough, but to admit a larger portion of purer votes which might controul the abuse. In the case of the Borough of Helstone, where the charge of corruption was much stronger, in as much as the Members were accused of paying the poor's rates of the whole town, the House rejected a proposition made by a brother of the Noble Lord's similar to that which he had introduced upon this occasion. The House was not called upon to choose between Leeds and the County of York, but to consider whether the proposition of the Noble Lord should be entertained at all. He was anxious that as little breach as possible should be made upon the existing order of things. It was by mere accident that the Noble Lord was enabled to give any colour to his plan for transferring the elective franchise from Grampound to Leeds, for if the Penryn Bill had happened to preceds that of the Noble Lord, there would have been no other question before the House but that of throwing the votes of electors into the adjoining hundreds.

Mr. Hobhouse said, that although this debate had been protracted beyond the time it was expected to occupy, he would say, a few words in giving his support to the Bill of the Noble Lord. He supported this measure upon principles very different from those of the Right Honourable Gentlemen opposite, for he claimed his perfect right to recognise the principle that the representation of the people stood in need of Reform. He should have stood forward earlier in support of this Bill, had he not been afraid that his alliance with the Noble Lords who proposed it, would have done as much injury to the measure in that House, as the alliance of the Noble Lord opposite had done it in the country. He was the more anxious to state the grounds upon which he voted as a report had gone abroad that there was a certain class of Reformers who called for so much, that they would accept nothing short of their demands. If there were individuals of this description, he was not one. He accepted with gratitude every concession to the claims of the people, and he begged to offer the humble tribute of his thanks to the Noble Lord, who had brought forward this measure, and who had done so much on this and many other occassions to restore the just rights and liberties of the people of England. It was unnecessary to answer that part of the Noble Lord's objections, which deprecated any measure which might be favourable to a more popular state of the representation, nor would he, in the absence of the Right Hon. Gen. (Mr. Canning) indulge in any comment upon the supposed expediency of putting off the evil day as long as possible. He should be sorry that it should go forth to the country that the time to which they were looking forward with such anxious and earnest expectations, was considered by the Members of that House as an evil day. He wished to see the people restored to their just rights, that the Crown might be enabled to enjoy its full dignity, & the people of England to say that they were in possession of a Government, to which, by the ancient laws and Constitution of the Realm, they they possessed an indisputable claim.

Mr. A. Moore said, that although many different opinions had been delivered upon the question by Honourable Members, they all tended to this point, that the Bill should go through a Committee. He contended that every change in the elective franchise was a species of Parliamentary Reform. Whether the elective franchise were entirely taken away, or diffused through a greater number of electors, or transferred to another place, in all those cases the principle of Parliamentary Reform was equally recognised. If, therefore, the Noble Lord opposite maintained that the principle of Reform ought not to be recognised, upon such a view of the question this Bill could never be passed at all. The Noble Lord's mode of attacking the Bill was in effect a mode of attacking that part of it upon which the House entertained no difference of opinion.

Lord J. Russell replied, and said, that though he could not accuse the Noble Lord opposite of having violated an express engagement to support his motion, he had certainly disappointed his hopes. He had given notice of his intention to propose the transfer of the right of voting from the borough of Grampound to the town of Leeds and no opposition had been offered by the Noble Lord. He had not, indeed, expresaly stipulated to support that proposition; but his present opposition to it rested on such feeble grounds, that he might fairly accuse the Noble Lord [illegible] satisfy the expectations of [illegible] failed to Right Honourable Presid[illegible]stry. The Controul had talked of w[illegible] the Board of plans of Reform, bu[illegible]e cou[illegible]t of visionary more visionary tha[illegible]e o[illegible]ld and nothing Honourable Gentlem[illegible] th[illegible]e coat Right o[illegible]e borough for c[illegible]e punishment a[illegible]her boroughs to a [illegible]on would restore With respect to the prop[illegible]perfect security. er for Northumberland, he could as[illegible]nat [illegible]ntleman of his perfect [illegible]liness to close with [illegible]his views, and to go [illegible]such a Committee as [illegible]suggeste[illegible]he relied upon the ca[illegible]ord opposite [illegible]similar concess[illegible]n.

Lord Castlereagh explained. He really thought he had m[illegible]he Noble Lord half way. What he had stated last Session was, that he trusted th[illegible]e Lord would so modify his his measure as to assimilate it to those respecting Shoreham,

The Bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed on that day fortnight.

The Clerk of the Peace (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

FROM KINNEERS.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF [illegible]E PERSIAN EMPIRE. 1813.

SCIND.

The country of *Scind* is situated between the twenty-third and twenty-seventh degrees of North Latitude and the sixty-seventh and seventy-first degrees of East Longitude. Its general boundaries are the country of *Kutch* and the *Indian Ocean* to the South; the provinces of *Marwar*, *Joudpore* and *Jesselmere* to the East those of *Bhukor*, *Moultan*, and the dominions of the King of *Cabul*, to the North; and on the West, *Mekran* and the mountains of *Balochistan*. The river *Indus* with its branches, intersect this country and increase its fertility, forming a Delta, in length about one hundred miles along the coast. It would appear, from enquiries made by Mr. Ellis, in 1809, when in *Scind* with Mr. [illegible], that this noble river and the *Punjab* form a junction, a few miles to S. W. of a place called *Chuttepoore*, situated in Latitude 28° 31' N., Longitude 69° 55' E. The collective waters are then said to take a direction towards the West, and to throw out many branches, which fertilize the country to a great extent on both sides. About fifteen miles to the South of *Shikarpoore*, the principal stream separates into two channels, the most considerable of which continues its course as far as *Sehwaun*, where it again turns to the East, and after detaching another small branch, about twelve miles to the North of *Hydrabad*, once more bends to the West, and enters the sea at a place called *Lahery Bunder*, situated in Latitude 24° 22' N., Longitude 67° 23' E.

The natives describe this as an arm of the sea, and navigable for large vessels, as far as *Dirraja Bunder*, three days' journey from *Lahery Bunder*: goods are, consequently, here unloaded, and reshipped in the *kantauls*, or boats which proceed as far up as *Moultan* and *Lahore*. These boats carry about a hundred tons, are flat-bottomed, but of great breadth, and when the wind is contrary, are either drawn along the banks of the river or pushed forward with poles.

The most eastern branch, now called the *Nulla Suncra*, is said to be about a degree distant from the main stream, in the parallel of *Hydrabad*. It formerly entered the sea at *Lukput Bunder*, but is now, if we are to credit the reports of the natives, entirely lost in the sands. The *Fuloolee* branch, which has been mentioned as separating from the main stream twelve miles above *Hyderabad*, becoms again connected with it by an artificial cut, about twenty miles below that city. This channel is seven miles in length, and that portion of the waters which do not flow through it into the principal stream of the *Indus* enters the sea at *Lukput Bunder*, under the name of *Goonee*. The course of the *Goonee* at *Ali Bunder*, in Latitude 24° 24' N., begins to be obstructed by shoals; and there is reason to fear that, in a few years, it will share the fate of the *Nulla Suncra*, and be absorbed in the sands.

Mr. Maxfield, of the Bombay Marine, who went as far as *Hydrabad*, describes the principal stream as being in general about a mile in breadth, but varying in depth from two to five fathoms. The swelling of the *Indus*, occasioned by the melting of the snow in the mountains of *Kashmere*, generally commences in the beginning of July, and continues to increase until the latter end of August.

Scind may be termed a level country, inter-

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on 28 June, 2017

sected with rocky hi[illegible] and even those parts which are at a dist[illegible]ated, should there be no die of being [illegible]al rains: but this is frefailure in t[illegible] no country in the world quently t[illegible]peri[illegible]continual droughts. The is more case, an[illegible]which as I have already banks o[illegible]t t[illegible]verflo[illegible]d, equal perhaps in said, are [illegible]the borders of the *Nile*, fertility [illegible]been compared; exp[illegible] with which the[illegible]ry of rice and grain. The conside[illegible]in [illegible]general, in a state of culture, for thirty [illegible]forty mil[illegible]s on each side of the river except [illegible] *Sehwaun*, where a [illegible] of mountain[illegible] the weste[illegible]ide, approach to within fifte[illegible]les of th[illegible]al stream.

The interna[illegible]gov[illegible]*Scind* is a mi[illegible]tary despoti[illegible], and the supreme au[illegible]ty i vested in three brothers, [illegible]the house of Talpore, originally from *Balouchistan*, whose names are Meer Golam Ali, Meer Kure[illegible] Ali, and Meer Murad Ali. The eldest has the title of *Hakem*, or ruler, and is considered by foreign nations as the head of the [illegible]rnment. The whole country is divided be[illegible]een the three brothers (the eldest having the largest share); but two other members of the reigning family, Meer Sohrab and Meer Thara, although not ostensible partakers of the supreme authority, exercise every function of government within their respective territories. The population of this country is principally composed of Mahomedan tribes from *Balouchistan*. There are, however, a considerable number of Hindoos, who are here placed on an equality with the followers of the Arabian prophet, and enjoy the confidence of their prince, and the free exercise of their religion. The latter are chiefly employed in commerce; whilst the Mahomedans constitute the military order, and in peace become husbandmen and artificers.

Agreeably to the treaty concluded in 1739 between Nadir Shah and the Emperor of *Delhi*, *Scind* is nominally subject to the King of *Cabul*, and ought to pay a yearly tribute of twelve *lacs* of *rupees*; which is never done, except when enforced by the advance of an army to the frontiers. The ruling family can bring into the field a force of thirt[illegible] thousand irregular cavalry, armed with [illegible] swords, and shields, and intended at the same time, to act as infantry, whenever circumstances may require it.

Hydrabad, the present capital, and the residence of the *Ameers*, lies in Latitude 25° 22' N. and in Longitude 68° 41' E., and is situated on an eminence, the foot of which is washed by the *Fulooleo* branch of the *Indus*. This is esteemed a very strong fortress by the natives, and was built by an elder brother of the present prince. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, flanked with round towers. The sides of the hill are in many places very steep; but the weakest part is towards the S. E. opposite a creek, which approaches within a few yards of the wall. On the North side is a dry ditch, hewn out of the rock, over which there is a bridge opposite to the gate. Here is the suburb, which, together with the city, is said contain fourteen or fifteen thousand inhabitants. Although no encouragement is given to industry, yet *Hydrabad* yields a revenue of sixty thousand *rupees*. Artizans are numerous and skilful; particularly the armourers.

Amercote, the retreat of Humaioun, formerly belonged to *Scind*, but is now in the possession of the *Rajah* of *Joudpore*. This fort, which is laid down in Major Rennel's map as far in the Desert, and distant from any inhabited place, lies S. E. of *Hydrabad*, and is only about twenty-five miles from the eastern branch of the *Indus*. *Tatta* (thought to be the ancient *Pattala*), which, before the building of *Hydrabad*, was considered as the chief city of *Scind*, was founded, according to the tradition of the natives, in the nine hundred and sixth year of the *Hejra*, and stand on a rising ground, four miles West of the *Indus*: Latitude 24° 44' N. Longitude 68° 17' E. It still has a population of eighteen thousand souls, and is about four miles and a half in circumfernce. The brick wall which formerly defended it is now in ruins. The houses of the higher ranks are built of brick, but those of the lower classes are made of wood, plastered with mud. The remains of the mosques, and other handsome edifices of this city, are proofs of its former prosperity; and although on the decline, it still enjoys considerable trade. The country in the vicinity is a fine rich soil, being watered by canals drawn from the river. Agriculture is, however, much neglected, and the inhabitant of *Tatta* exhibit evident signs of extreme poverty and wretchedness. To the North of the city is a range of hills, extending several miles in a northerly direction; and to the South is also a range of table-land, reaching almost to the banks of the *Indus*. Boats trading to *Tatta* come no further than *Begemah*, a small village distant five miles. The river, at this place, is about a mile in breadth, and four fathoms in depth at the deepest part.

Fifty-seven miles from *Tatta* is *Corachie*, the only good sea-port in *Scind*. It lies seventeen miles E. by S. of *Cape Monze*, in Latitude 24° 51' ¼ N., and Longitude 67° 16' E., at the head of the bay which affords good shelter for shipping, and vessels of three or four hundred tons burthen may enter the harbour, from the beginning of September to the latter end of May This is, however, to be understood only at high water, there not being, at any other time, more than a fathom and half and a fathom and a quarter on the bar. The harbour is na[illegible]w, and defended on the western point of its [illegible]rance by a castle, built in 1801, shortly after the expulsion of Mr. Crow, on which are mounted a few pieces of unserviceable cannon. The soil about *Corachie* is sandy and stony, but capable of being cultivated during the rains. A few date-trees are seen in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but the fruit never comes to perfection. Lemons, mangoes, grapes, plantains, as well as water and musk melons, are produced; but, with the exception of the pumpkin and brinjal, there are no vegetables at *Corachie*. The water is brackish; fuel and forage are scarce, sheep are indifferent, but the camels and draught bullocks are excellent. The population of *Corachie* is estimated at eight thousand souls, the majority being Hindoos, who are chiefly engaged in commercial concerns. The exports of the country consist chiefly of rice, glue, hides, shark-fins, saltpetre, potash, asafœtida, tatta-cloth, indigo, frankincense, and coarse cloths. These articles are conveyed, in the fair season, in *Dingees*.* to *Bombay*, *Guzzerat*, and the coast of *Malabar*; from whence they bring black pepper and other spices, iron, lead, steel, elephants' teeth, cochineal, with sandal-wood and other woods. Boats proceed up a small creek, in five or six days, from *Corachie*.

The town of *Gugah* contains six hundred inhabitants, and is built at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of wh ch runs a small creek, in Latitude 24° 45' N., Longitude 68° 7' E.; and the extensive ruins of *Bamborah*, situated in Latitude 24° 46' N., Longitude 67° 50' E., are supposed to be those of the ancient city of *Braminabad*. There are many other small towns in *Scind*, besides the above; but I have not succeeded in receiving any information that could be depended on respecting them. The Latitude and Longitude of *Hydrabad*, *Tatta*, *Corachie*, &c. were ascertained by a series of observations taken by Captain Maxfield, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, who accompanied Mr. Smith in his late successful mission to the court of *Scind*.

BRUNO AND LEMONA, AN IMITATION.

Lemona was daughter of Haddath the brave,
Whose throne was exalted on high,
His treasure and jewels, were hid in a cave,
His nobles were haughty but each as a Slave,
Obeyed the least dart of his eye.

Lemona was tall, Lemona was fair,
Her ringlets hung over her shoulders,
Like the silver winged dove was the smooth of her hair,
Her Ankles were taper her bosom was bare,
Oh !!! it made the heart throb to behold her.

Lemona had huntsmen and hounds in her train,
A herd of Silver shod Horses a score,
Her Palfrey was grey and of silk was the rein,
He champed his Gold bit and he pranced o'er the plain,
And seemed proud of the burthen he bore.

Oh !! Lemona was happy for Bruno the Son,
Of a rich and a mighty great Earl,
Had sighed and had knelt and her heart he had won,
As she sat on the seat by the river that run,
Through bridges of Mother of Pearl.

Quick throbbings quick throbbings swelled thick in her breast,
Her consent was expressed in a falter.
The Priest and all ready in surplices drest,
Young Bruno most chearful the damsel carest,
As they walked up the Aisle to the Altar.

The palace was filled the Chandeliers shone,
The Ivory tables were spread,
The Bride and Bridegroom were placed on a throne,
Which entirely was formed of a large Onyx stone
With a Canopy over their head.

Now the laugh shakes the hall and the ruddy wine flows,
Who, who, is so merry and gay,
Lemona is happy for little she knows,
Of the Monster so grim that lays hushed in repose,
Expecting his evening prey.

While the music played sweet, and with tripping so light,
Bruno danced through the maze of the ball,
Lemona retired and her maidens in white
Led her up to her chamber and [illegible]good night,
Then went down again to the hall

The monster of blood, now extended his claws,
And from under the bed did he creep,
With blood all besmeared he stretched out his jaws,
Shook his whiskers, and prepared with a pause,
To feed on this angel asleep.

He seized on a vein and he gave such a bite,
And he gave with his fangs such a tug,
She shrieked, Bruno ran up the stairs in a fright,
The guests followed after when brought to the light
Lord a mercy they cried, what a Bug.

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* Small coasting vessels with one mast and a very high stern.

PRICES CURRENT.

			Rs.	Q.	R.
ACALCARA,		per md.	21	0	00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.		12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 41 seers		4	0	00
ANCHORS,		per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon		1	1	00
In Towu,					
BEER, Hodgson's,		per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.		55	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.		50	0	00
Red,			65	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.		25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,		32	0	00
BOTTLES,		per dozen	2	1	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.		80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto	Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers		30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.		28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	"	"			
CANVAS, Bengal,		none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers		65	0	00
CASSIA, China,		per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,			none		
Buds,					
Malabar,					
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers		65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand		62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,		per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.		20	0	00
Bourbon,			none		
Java,			none		
Rajapore,			16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,			70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.		57	0	00
Ceylon,			30	0	00
Mahim,			35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.		65	0	00
Plate,	"	"	64	0	00
Bolts,	"	"	60	0	00
Japan,	"	"	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund		20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.		45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund		2	2	00
Brazil,	"	"	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.		30	0	00
Patent,	"	"	34	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.		00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			00	0	00
Bownaghur,			00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,			000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Kutch,			000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none		000	0	00
Rajapore,			236	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund		7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund		10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.		25	0	00
Ditto boiled			32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,					
1st sort,	Surat maund		60	0	00
2d ditto,		"	45	0	00
3d ditto,		"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.		per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Carranchy,	per Bombay maund		7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.		40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah		21	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	"	"	22	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund		12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy		100	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.		1	0	00
Galbanum,					
Olibanum,	Surat Candy		100	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,		per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,		per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,			12	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy		60	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto		55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy		50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers		11	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.		90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy		63	0	00
Ditto Flat,	"	"	63	0	00
English Square,	"	"	46	0	00
Ditto Flat,	"	"	46	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	"	"	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	"		16	0	00
4 a 10,	"	per cwt			
Hoops,	"	per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	"	per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. "	per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	"	"	10	0	00
Red,	"	"	11	0	00
White	"	"	15	0	00
China	"	"	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none	per	0	0	00
MACE, good,		per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET		Surat md.			
Mocha,	"	"	7	0	00
Bussorah,	"	"	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,		per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,		Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,		per lb.	2	2	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.		4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto	ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to		35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	none	per B. md	0	0	00
Black,	"	"	7	0	00
Green,	"	"	30	0	00
Yellow	"	"	6	0	00
Red	"	"	6	0	00
Blue,	"	"	15	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy		140	0	00
Bhatcole,			142	0	00
Eastern,	none	"	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund		6	1	00
Mool,		per ditto	6	2	00
PITCH,	"	per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish, New		per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal			70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,		Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs.	per Surat maund	35	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,		per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.		do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,		do. do.	6	1	00
Ditto Cargo,			5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,		per pound	29	0	00
Mocha,			23	0	00
SAGO,		per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMMONIAC,		Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,		per rash of 40 tons	150	0	00
Rock,		per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,		per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy		160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl		Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer		17	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.		15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do.	do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do.	do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort			13	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	"	per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands		per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,		none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,		per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	"	per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	"	"	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.		per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,		per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.		do. do.	24	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.		do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md 41½ seers		none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers		8	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,			5	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,			4	3	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 43½ seers		9	2	00
do. Canton,	do.	do.	8	1	00
do. 2 do.	do.	do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,			7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per	Barrel	32	0	00
TERRA Japonica,		per Bom Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	"		80	0	00
Pegue,	"	Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	"	per box	22	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md.	40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,		Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,		Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	"	per barrel			
Spirits,	none	per gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none		per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,		per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,		per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,		per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,		per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,		per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	"	per dozen	40	0	00
Port,	"	"	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	"	per pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah		27	0	00
Ditto Red,			28	0	00
Hansia, White,			29	0	00
Rajapoor,			25	0	00
Bengal		per Bag	5	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		223	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100		214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100		498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100		480	0	00
Freight to London,	None,				
to China,	None				
to Bengal,	None.				

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

Statement of the Principal Imports and Exports at Bombay, from the 18th to the 30th Sept. 1820.

IMPORTS.	Weight.	Rupees.
Beetlenut,	7 Candy.	354
Coffee,	400 mds.	
Elephants Teeth,		268
Ghee,	3798 mds.	27532
Gunny Pauts,		9625
Piece Goods,		21961
Pearls,		51700
Sugar Mollasses,		714

EXPORTS.	Weight.	Rupees.
Coffee,	18 mds.	
Copper,	1089 mds.	
Cotton,	32 Candy.	
Elephants Teeth,	387 mds	
Goat Leather,	150 Corges.	
Iron,	181 Candy.	
Lead,	131 Candy.	
Pepper,	29 Candy.	
Sugar Candy,	[illegible] Tubs.	
——Soft,	[illegible] mds.	
Silk Raw,	[illegible] mds.	
Steel,	210 Cwt.	
Wines and Spirits,		11207